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AN EDITOR IN NEED OF LIGHT.

A distinguished political economist when asked what he would do with the surplus revenue collected by his system of taxation replied, "I would send a certain number of people to Europe every year to broaden their views of life." If that system were in vogue to-day, the first man we should recommend to be sent over would be the editor of the Landmark, of Norfolk, Va., for in an editorial on Sept. 21 he displayed an ignorance of military development that is pitifully condemnable in the head of a paper published in a city which, as a rendezvous for the nation's warships, owes much to the naval side of our military expansion. In seeking to show the necessity of sustaining the Militia as a means to avoid universal military service such as obtains in France and Germany, the Landmark makes statements that are disproved not only by unquestioned statistics, but also, we doubt not, by the observations of travelers in Germany the past summer from Norfolk itself.

As an illustration of the difference between the Militiaman and the Regular soldier as a producer of wealth the Landmark says that the former is a producer for fifty weeks in the year, while the instant a man becomes a Regular he ceases to be a producer. Then this awful picture is drawn of poor Germany: "Taking Germany as the horrible example, it is appalling to think what that country must suffer from its two million idle soldiers. Instead of adding to the national wealth, this great aggregation of uniformed barnacles is sapping the resources of the fatherland to get their food and keep." This picture of the condition of Germany almost moves us to tears, and the worst of it is that no class in Germany realizes this awfulness. All, clergymen and educators included, are in favor of the German military system. Presidents Hadley, of Yale, and Butler, of Columbia, are among those who testify to this fact. Germany doesn't know that she is a nation of beggars, that she is at the door of bankruptcy, and that it is only a question of a few months when she will be gobbled up by her prosperous neighbors who are now sitting up nights watching her cough her poor self to death in the hospital of the nations.

If the editor of the Landmark should meet some Norfolk citizen who visited Germany in the past tourist season we can imagine conversation like this to go on, the questioner being the thoroughly informed editor: "Visited Germany last summer?" "Yes." "Pretty poor lot over there, eh?" "No." "Business about prostrated because of the idle soldiers, isn't it?" "No, most prosperous country I have seen next to the United States." "What's that? Aren't the people starving to death by the hundreds?" "No, never saw business so brisk in any other European country." "You don't mean to tell me the condition of Germany is not appalling?" "Yes, I do. There's nothing appalling about it except the spread and growth of industry; that is so tremendous it is almost appalling." "Do you mean to tell me as an honest citizen of Virginia that the uniformed barnacles of the Fatherland are not sapping the resources of the country and undermining its manhood?" "Yes, I do. The uniformed barnacles you speak of are among the finest men physically in the world and not only that, but the resources of the country are being added to at a wonderful rate instead of being sapped. I tell you Germany is the most go-ahead country I saw in my European travels."

This is only an imaginary conversation, but if the Landmark will send its reporters out to interview the Norfolk citizens that visited Germany last summer, we are confident there will be a unanimous expression of opinion that, if Germany is being sapped of her wealth by militarism, it would be a good thing if other nations of Europe could be sapped the same way. But the

destructive effect of the military training on the soldier doesn't end with his term of service, according to the Landmark. The editor with an eye that is almost led to believe never saw much farther than Old Point follows the German soldier through the rest of his life and sees him a worthless piece of human junk, or in the words of the editorial: "If the harm ended with the termination of the service period, it would be bad enough in all conscience; but the bane extends beyond that time, for the soldier finds it hard to get back into the ways of industry. The discipline of the Army is theoretically a most lovely enticing advantage, but it is actually pure fiction."

Of course, the traveled man knows perfectly well that the German soldier is made more efficient for industry by reason of his military training. He is taught obedience, promptness, punctuality, sobriety, cleanliness, order, regularity, and system, and all these qualities render it easier for him to make himself worth while to his employer. If the editor of the Landmark had read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL he would have seen that Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, of the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, who recently spent months in studying the industrial plants of Germany in behalf of the American Government, reported that the German employers of labor expressed to him their wish that all their employees had seen military service, as they found it made them more effective as workmen and producers of wealth. This was the statement, not of a casual observer, but of a trained statistician on an official tour of inspection. The attempt of the Landmark to show that some of the work done by soldiers at Army posts is "brutalizing or effeminating" is childish. The Army is like a party of persons who go into the woods to camp, in this respect that the Army must do all its own work, must be sufficient for its daily needs. The fact that some members of the camping party are chosen to do the cooking while others are assigned to similarly humble tasks does not mean that the members doing what may be called menial work are "brutalized" by what they do. Work that is necessary is not degrading by any means; it may be unpleasant but it is honorable.

When Col. George E. Waring, the famous street-cleaning commissioner of New York, back in the nineties, ordered the street sweepers to be uniformed in white, a clamor went up that he was seeking to make the men conspicuous in their degrading work. Colonel Waring, who had seen military service in the Civil War, understood better and had the men uniformed. Soon after he had the street sweepers give a parade, and when these ordinary everyday street cleaners marched in their white clothes down Fifth avenue, the scoffers found there is a dignity in honest toil they had never dreamed of before, and the opposition to the uniforms evaporated as did any idea that the men doing the important thing of keeping the city free from dirt and thus helping to avert disease were doing a brutalizing or humiliating work. When the Militia do duty as soldiers they are obliged to do as the Regular soldiers do in the matter of taking care of themselves so that the contention of the Landmark that in joining the Militia men would be exempted from the "humiliating" work of the Regulars is seen to have nothing in it but large ingredients of ignorance.

One of the most sensible measures to check the evils of excessive drinking in this country is the campaign begun by the National German-American Alliance to educate the American public in the virtues of the "Dutch treat" as a substitute for the absurd practice in the United States of one man standing the cost of a treat and the "treatee" reciprocating. This practice is doubtless the cause of much abuse of drinking. Every drinker must know that to be true. Time and again men take another round of drinks rather than appear to prevent a friend from reciprocating in hospitality. We recall talking with an Army officer in Washington last summer when he suddenly burst out with a chuckle: "Ah! I never was so glad that I have the reputation of being a drinker of soft drinks as last night. I was standing at a bar with a friend. He asked for a whiskey and I took a ginger ale. He paid, and of course I came back with my treat. We had about finished that when another friend came in. He had to treat my friend, whom we will call Jones, and me. The third man we'll call Smith. I promptly treated Smith and Jones. Then Jones treated Smith and me. We are nearly finished with the last round of that treat when in came a fourth man, and the same combination of treats was worked out again. This went on till the party was composed of six. I am in the Q.M. Department and supposed to be 'some punkins' in mathematics, but I shrink from estimating how many drinks that party took before all the combinations in the absurd American system of treating were exhausted and until we could quit without feeling that anyone's hospitality had been declined. I have an idea that at least fifty useless drinks were taken where each man would have been satisfied with a single drink." We have always suspected that the reciter of this little narrative had taken something stronger than ginger ale the night before, and in his confused mental state had seen each man stowing away half a hundred drinks. However that may be, the story was a good one as illustrating the stupidity of this American willingness to sacrifice health for the sake of appearing generous. The whole thing is as absurd as if the provider of a dinner should expect a guest to reciprocate on the spot with another meal. More than one man, though furnishing the guests in his home with liquor, is forced to announce his total

abstinence in self-defense, so as to avoid the necessity of explaining why he doesn't drink in a company or of giving serious offense. It is with such rational things as the Dutch treat, where each pays for his drink, that more good will be done in checking overdrinking than in attempts to take all liquor away from men. This custom of each man paying for what he orders is universal in Germany, which doubtless accounts for the name of "Dutch treat."

Holding that the position of the United States Senate is correct, former Secretary of State Richard Olney makes a strong argument in the Independent against the new arbitration treaty with Great Britain. He objects to Senator Root's proposal for overcoming the Senate's unwillingness to delegate its treaty-making power to a commission or other body, that as a precautionary measure the treaty be signed with rider excluding from arbitration questions touching the traditional attitude of the United States concerning American questions or other purely governmental policy. "With such a rider," asks Mr. Olney, "would the treaty be worth ratifying?" Our answer would be no, that the object of arbitration is to prevent war, and yet the very subjects upon which this country and Great Britain would be likely to disagree would be removed from the scope of the treaty by the rider suggested by Senator Root. "What the present treaty in substance does," says Mr. Olney, "is to ask the Senate to consent that certain classes of controversies shall be arbitrable in any event and that certain other classes, even if denied to be arbitrable by the United States, shall nevertheless be arbitrated if a commission so decides. It must be acknowledged that the position of the Senate that it ought not to give such consent and cannot constitutionally give it would seem to be correct. It is not shaken by the circumstance that every arbitral agreement made in a particular case under the treaty must be consented to by the Senate. Having once ratified the treaty, the Senate could not thereafter decently withhold its concurrence in any agreements and proceedings appropriate and necessary to make the fair and full execution of the treaty."

General Bell, as Chief of Staff in 1908, stated: "The Cavalry arm is the only branch of the mobile Army which has to-day an antiquated organization. While the other arms were being reorganized and placed on a modern footing, the Cavalry was neglected. No civilized nation claiming to have a modern army has its cavalry arm organized as the American Cavalry is to-day. The best authorities agree that the most efficient organization for the modern Cavalry regiment is that of a small, compact, mobile force. Our Cavalry regiment, with its three squadrons of four troops each, is so large as to be unwieldy, and the same applies to its squadrons." General Wood's annual report, 1909: "Cavalry.—The Cavalry should be reorganized on modern lines, which would tend to make our regiments more easy to handle and more adaptable to conditions of modern war, at the same time properly distributing the command and furnishing a healthy flow of promotion. * * * General Carter, the same year, recommended reducing Cavalry regiments to nine troops each. General Wood, as Chief of Staff in 1910, stated: "Cavalry.—Reorganization of the Cavalry is a matter which demands attention, with a view to securing a regiment which is tactically better suited to the conditions of modern war than is our present regiment."

The figures of the Canadian census, as announced by the Minister of Agriculture, show a total of 7,081,869, an increase of 1,610,554, or 30 per cent, over the figures for 1901, 5,371,315. This is a handsome showing, though it falls much below Canadian expectations and two millions below Rudyard Kipling's claim of 9,000,000. The population of the state of New York at the date of the last census, 1910, was 9,113,614, and its increase during the centennial period 25 per cent. The population of some of the principal Canadian cities and their gains are as follows:

	Total.	Gain.
Montreal	466,197	198,467
Quebec	78,067	9,227
Toronto	356,240	167,200
Winnipeg	135,430	93,090
Vancouver	100,333	73,323
Victoria	31,620	10,084
Edmonton	24,882	22,256
Regina	30,210	27,961
Saskatoon	12,002	11,889
Moosejaw	13,824	12,266
Ottawa	86,340	26,412

The reported discrepancy in stores at the Washington Navy Yard illustrates the importance to the Navy of the changes in the methods of accounting introduced by Secretary Meyer. With new methods of accounts it was necessary to open the books with careful inventories. The old books of the factory showed stock on hand of over three millions more than could be found. It was at once felt that this was only an error of the books, and that probably most of the discrepancies could be traced. That such large amounts could be adrift on the books is ample justification for the establishment of the new accounting system. One error found was the failure to write off the books the value of the batteries of the Florida and Utah (\$1,800,000) when delivered. Other amounts traced have reduced the total so far to about \$925,000, and a greater reduction is expected.

All will be interested in the announcement by Thomas A. Edison, which appears on page 235 of this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. In addition to the weekly instruction of our readers in electrical matters Mr. Edison proffers his invaluable personal advice and co-operative assistance to those of them who are desirous of obtaining special information of a confidential nature relative to batteries for various inventions for Army and Navy purposes. As the high priest of the electric cult Mr. Edison requires no introduction. The seven hundred inventions for which he has received patents include these which have made his name a household word the world over, such as the phonograph, the incandescent lamp, the kinetoscope, the megaphone and the aerophone, while his inventions for the improvement of telegraphic communication are as revolutionary as they are numerous. All this is well known, but it would seem to be fitting to call these facts to mind in the present connection.

In his illustrated description of American administration in Guam in the Independent, Capt. E. J. Dorn, U.S.N., now on leave abroad, writes of his experiences as Governor of Guam and gives an excellent picture of what the U.S. Navy régime has done for that remote possession of ours in the Pacific Ocean. The improvement in the sanitary condition of the island especially calls for his appreciation. "To the zeal and skill of the naval medical officers, of whom four are constantly attached to the naval station, and to the strict enforcement of sanitary regulations, the gratifying results are due, of a greatly reduced death rate and a marked improvement in the general health of the population." What this improvement means may be judged from the fact that the death rate shows a reduction of about seven per thousand, and the annual increase of births over deaths now averages about 245. Probably in no other region in the world were health conditions more discouraging than in Guam when our Navy medical officers undertook to control sanitation after the Spanish War. There is an almost universal infection of the native population from intestinal parasites including the hookworm with which practically all the children are infected. This deplorable condition is being fought systematically as may be judged from the fact that one school at a time is being marched to the hospital for a fortnight's observation and treatment, the percentage of the infected being quite 100. Guam besides is the home of that terrible disease known as "gangosa," which is not known to medical science outside the island. This disease whose outward effects are more horrible than those of leprosy has compelled the establishment of a seclusion settlement, where the victims are as closely watched as are the lepers who are not a few. Patient study of this disease, begun soon after the American occupation, by the naval medical officers has resulted in the discovery of the origin of gangosa and a method of treatment that is bringing promising results. A concession of the Navy Department that women and children should be admitted to the island hospital, "a concession unique in the history of the naval hospitals," has been followed with most gratifying consequences. The American Congress has persistently refused to aid the Guam school system, and instruction has to be carried on in a haphazard manner. Enlisted men from the U.S. Marine Guard and the Hospital Corps furnish many of the teachers, who now and then are drawn from the wives of the civilian employees. As only Japanese ships call at the island for freight the privilege granted to American Army transports to carry a certain amount of freight has been of great benefit to the island.

The Providence Sunday Journal Oct. 13 publishes a likeness of Brig. Gen. Joseph P. Farley, U.S.A., retired, and with it an account by General Farley of the campaign to retake Fort Sumter, an early movement of the Civil War in which the 3d R.I. Artillery was engaged. In an introduction to the article the editor says "General Farley, who is now living in Newport, writes in connection with the following article that it was his good fortune to command four batteries of the 3d Rhode Island Artillery in the engagement of July 10, 1863, which resulted in the capture of the south end of Morris Island, S.C., as described below. Brayton's Light Battery (unhorsed) was included in this number, and General Seymour, in his official report of the action, credits 'no small share of the glory of this day to the respective commanders of batteries.'" With reference to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, General Farley says: "In this contest of the early spring of 1863 we find, to the mortification and disappointment of the officers of the fleet, that 'the monitors were miserable failures so far as these forts were concerned,' that is, to use the commander's own words, 'The longest was one hour and the shortest forty-five minutes under fire, and five of them either wholly or partially disabled.'" As to this General Farley is misled by the prejudiced reports of the time. That the monitors were not "disabled" is shown by the fact that the engineer of the monitor fleet, after examining the vessels with the critical eye of a trained expert, reported that they were ready for action at nine o'clock upon the morning following their exposure for nearly an hour to the concentrated fire of more than one hundred heavy guns, some of the vessels being struck more than fifty times. Du Pont, who commanded the Monitor, was a Navy officer of the old school, strong in his prejudice against innovation and disposed to exaggerate the deficiencies of the Monitor. Ericsson believed that Fort Sumter could have been taken had the attack been made at night, when so large an object as the fort could have been easily seen, while monitors, lying so low in the water, could not have been seen from the fort. The attack could have been repeated night after night until the desired end could have been obtained. This was also the opinion of the Navy Department, as it was that of the Confederate General Beauregard, as reported in the work by his A.D.C., Alfred Roman, on the General's military operations.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "Officers of the Marine Corps in charge of training recruits at the Philadelphia Navy Yard are enthusiastic over the success of the new Swedish method of physical training recently begun there. The system was adopted from the British navy, and was first used in this country at the Naval Academy. Naval officials say it is a great improvement over the old setting up exercises, and that men are brought to proper condition for the corps in a much shorter time.

The aim of the Swedish system is to prevent waste of energy in exercise. Under the old method many muscles were unnecessarily used. Now the man under training is taught to relax muscles not needed, with consequent quicker development. Lieut. P. H. Torrey is in charge of athletic training of the recruits. He and Lieut. C. S. Miller were sent to Annapolis some time ago to make a study of the system, with a view to introducing it into the Marine Corps."

A very clear idea of the wreck of the Maine may be formed from the pictures of it recently published in the tourist edition of the Havana Post, which are altogether the best illustrations of this celebrated naval ruin that we have yet seen. Here are given views showing the starboard side at ten-foot water level, with the main deck inverted and wreckage at the bow; the inside of the cofferdam at the first unwatering of the Maine; the condition when the water was pumped out to the eighteen-foot level; the wreck in full length as it appeared just before the wreckage was cut away; the last decoration of the wreck on Feb. 15 last by Spanish War veterans and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the preparatory work in fixing the caissons. Each of these pictures is three feet long and half a foot deep. Every detail of the wreck is brought out with striking distinctness. The wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor promises to furnish a never-ending list of theories as to the origin of the explosion. The latest yarn about it, furnished by the New York Herald, is that a Spaniard, as an agent of General Weyler, Spanish commander in Havana, thirteen years ago, purchased of a powder company in Philadelphia a large amount of dynamite, miles of insulated wire, many exploders and a battery for use in exploding mines. It is now said that some of this wire, though under water for all this time, has been found near the wreck of the Maine and identified. We are even told that Weyler was so eager to get the dynamite that he directed the steamship Ciudad Condell to "leave all passengers in New York and bring dynamite." Since Spain, in the person of Captain Bustamente, of the Spanish navy, had an expert in the laying of mines, it is difficult to understand why General Weyler should do the ill advised thing of purchasing such material in the very country he was going to use it against, when he could have procured it in a European country under the inspection of Capt. Joaquin Bustamente if the design of blowing up the Maine had been officially planned by Spain. If not so planned, it is doubtful that General Weyler, trained soldier that he was, would on his own responsibility have undertaken such an enterprise, which he must have known would be fraught with so tremendous consequences.

The intention of the citizens of Utah to present to the U.S.S. Utah, soon to be launched, a silver tray bearing the figure of Brigham Young and the Mormon Temple has aroused a protest by non-Mormons. This has bloomed into a movement for the presentation of a similar tray bearing a patriotic design. On the committee are Helen Miller Gould, Alexander Hadden, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Dr. Walter Laidlaw, Miss C. E. Mason, Mrs. Donald McLean, Miss Janet Richards, Herman Ridder, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Dr. Josiah Strong and Mrs. C. R. Allen. In a letter sent to Secretary Meyer, Mrs. Erna von R. Owen, chairman of the protesting committee, says: "Citizens of Utah, whom I have the honor to represent, have had made a silver tray, the facsimile of that bearing the figure of Brigham Young, with the towers of the Mormon Temple in the background, except for the central design. This tray in place of Brigham Young bears the heroic figure of a woman typifying Utah. On one arm she holds a sheaf of lilies, in the other the Stars and Stripes. This tray, Mr. Secretary, we desire to present you as a substitute for the one which glorifies Brigham Young. We beg you to listen to us, to bear in mind that, while the presentation of the silver service to the U.S. battleship Utah may be a state affair, the acceptance of it is a national affair; that the U.S.S. Utah does not belong to the state of Utah, but to the United States, and we do most earnestly urge that the patriotism and decency of the citizens of the United States should not be outraged and insulted by the exaltation of the memory of such a man as Brigham Young."

In a letter to Col. John P. Nicholson, chairman, dated "Louisville, Ky. Oct. 2, 1911," Andrew Cowan, president Society of the Army of the Potomac, says: "The report of your commission for 1911 is extremely interesting, and should be very gratifying to all survivors of the greatest battle of the Civil War. I became acquainted with the preliminary work soon after it was begun by the Gettysburg Memorial Association, of which I was a member, and before the commission of which you have been the very able chairman was appointed. I am, therefore, competent to pronounce an unprejudiced opinion as to the value of the work done by your commission, knowing the field as it passed into your hands and through a number of visits made since from time to time. I pronounce your work above criticism—indeed it is superb in every feature, and the architecture of this battlefield will stand as an enduring monument in honor of yourself and your associates. I was elected a member of the first and second Boards of Park Commissions, 1890-1895, which established the Louisville system of public parks, embracing more than 1,500 acres, and I was president of the board 1907-08, until moving beyond the limits of the city rendered me no longer eligible. We had the services of Frederick Law Olmsted, the great landscape architect, who stood at the head of his profession."

The New York Sun cites the cost of the Army and Navy rations as throwing some light on the vexed problem of the high cost of living, saying: "It has been asserted that the Army ration, for instance, now costs a great deal more than it did a year or two ago. As a matter of fact it costs the tenth of a cent more per man. The allowance for the men aboard ship is about thirty cents a day; that for the soldier is something over twenty: but in both cases they live famously. Their food is prepared and served in a fashion far beyond the reach of ordinary working people. An examination of the ration of either Service will convince the most

exacting inquirer that the enlisted men serving the Government, whether on board ship or on land, are better fed and cared for than the great mass of laboring and salaried folk, better even than the average farmer who raises his own foodstuffs and owns a motor car. The explanation is perfectly simple. The Army and Navy caterers make their purchases at established depots under circumstances that forbid the possibility of extortion, while the ordinary family in private life is at the mercy of the middleman, who gives credit and at the same time plays upon the ignorance and improvidence of his customers. It is entirely true that prices have gone up, but they have not gone up sufficiently to account for the high figures of which everybody is complaining. Much of the fault lies in the system, in the credulity and futility of the individual, and it cannot fairly be assigned to any fundamental cause."

A correspondent of Meyers Brothers Druggist, W. H. Nelson, M.D., Oak, Neb., says: "We have a class of men in our Army known as sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps. These men are enlisted and obtain this position by taking repeated training and examination from privates, Hospital Corps, to sergeants, Hospital Corps, and finally a competitive and very technical examination for the rank of sergeant, first class, Hospital Corps. These men are pharmacists and must be of good moral character, but after all this preparation they are still enlisted three years at a time. The same class of men in our Navy have a higher rank, becoming warrant officers. These men are helpless when it comes to legislating for themselves. You see laws being enacted continually to raise the standing of the medical officers for the Army, but very little has been done for the next very essential part of the Medical Department of our Army, the pharmacists or sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps. I would suggest that those interested in promoting pharmacy and connected with our state and national societies look into this important matter." To this the editor adds: "Military pharmacists in the United States are more numerous than generally supposed. Dr. George F. Payne, chairman of the Committee on Pharmacists in the United States employ, stated at the Boston meeting of the A. Ph. A., that the number of military pharmacists in the standing Army and National Guards of this country number about 1,000."

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., at the dedication of a monument to Abraham Lincoln and reunion of the Society of the Army of Tennessee at Council Bluffs, Iowa, Oct. 10, paid tribute to Lincoln and related interesting history of the first meeting between the great emancipator and Gen. U. S. Grant, his father. This was on the occasion of the presentation to Grant of his commission as lieutenant general, and General Grant, after describing the meeting between his father and President Lincoln, at which he was present, said: "The original manuscripts of the President's speech and of my father's reply accepting his commission are in my possession, treasures and heirlooms of my family."

Discussing "Japan's Position in the World," the Oriental Review says: "Her military strength counts for something in the decision of Far Eastern affairs, but in financial resources she can never compete with other nations. This is a question of the greatest concern to us. The question whether we can remain a first class power, therefore, mainly hinges on the point of financial power. The whole nation must make it a point to enrich our country, so that we may maintain our position in the Far East without depending upon the assistance of any other country." This is given as a quotation from a speech by Prof. Nagao Ariga, of the Waseda University.

In an open letter to President Jordan, of the University of California, Dr. Suyehiro, of the University of Kioto, emphasizes the point that peace based upon justice is more desirable than a general American-Japanese arbitration treaty, and that the removal of causes of friction is better than arbitration. He instances as such a cause the Japanophobia in America with respect to Japan's special interests in Manchuria, while America took the initiative in engineering the quadruple railway loan to China—a step not conducive to equal opportunities for all.

Since the announcement that the action of Mayor Smashey, of Salem, N.J., in attempting to prevail upon the commandant of Fort Mott, N.J., to keep his soldiers out of Salem would most likely result in Fort Mott being ordered evacuated and virtually abandoned as a garrison post, the merchants of Salem have become alarmed, and are considering some plan to reprove the Mayor and have his actions in the matter reversed. The loss of Fort Mott trade would be serious to Salem merchants.

General Funston's account of his "Capture of Emilio Aguinaldo," in the November Scribner, reads almost like a chapter in some highly sensational novel of adventure. Its impression is made by the surprising nature of the plot involved, and the desperate character of the expedition that succeeded in putting an end to the war. Its success brought General Funston his promotion to a brigadier in the Regular Army.

A National Guard officer, in renewing subscription to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, says: "Permit me to say that we have subscribed for this paper for many years, in fact, are really one of your 'old subscribers,' and I would as soon think of maintaining a military company without men or rifles as I would without this paper."

The annual supplement to the Officers' Manual, by Capt. James A. Moss, 24th U.S. Inf., has just made its appearance. Its compilations are up to June 1, 1911. The general agent for the supplement is the U.S. Cavalry Association, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

A Manila despatch of Oct. 16 says: "The Assembly opened to-day what promises to be a noteworthy session. The delegates declare that they will forget politics and make Philippine independence secondary to a movement for the industrial development of the country."

THE AEROPLANE IN WARFARE.

Whether or not the aeroplane will be a material factor in warfare is a question on which military authorities are wider apart than they were when the Wright brothers made their first successful flight. It is probable that they will remain so until the actual test of war shall furnish more extra data than are now available. The carrying capacity of aeroplanes has been greatly increased since they have past the toy stage of development, and there is every indication that there will be a still further increase until aeroplanes will be capable of carrying a formidable quantity of explosive bombs or projectiles to be dropped into a fortification or on board of war vessels. During the past few days there have been some developments in this respect at the College Park Aviation School which are attracting attention. Empty shells have been carried up by Lieutenant Milling and dropped with a measure of accuracy a distance of 600 feet. Of course, it will be extremely hazardous for an aeroplane to attack a battleship or troops at this altitude, but the aeroplane is only in its infancy, and what the future holds for it no one can foresee. It is not by any means certain, however, that because an aeroplane moving at its slowest speed and at a height of a few hundred feet can drop an orange or even a dummy shell on a rectangle as long and as wide as a battleship the same machine at a safe height and at full speed could drop a bomb on a battleship. Assuming the minimum speed at fifteen miles per hour and a height of about 3,000 feet the aeroplane, under the most favorable conditions, must drop its bomb within about 300 feet of the vessel to make a hit, while a carefully designed gun, trained upon it from the deck of the vessel, could begin to hit it when it was some thousand feet distant. In making calculations on what aeroplanes could do there is a disposition on the part of those who expect that they would be a factor in battle to assume that they would be a factor in battle to assume that no effort will be made from below to reply to the attack from the aeroplane.

The ability of the aeroplane to change its direction and speed quickly gives it an advantage over vessels and a body of troops which must be taken into consideration. How much of a factor that this will be in the development of aeroplanes for war cannot be definitely determined by calculation and reasoning, but we must depend on practical tests for its solution. The probable effectiveness of the aeroplane against fortifications or unfortified cities seems to be somewhat greater than against the smaller area presented by vessels, which have also the power of motion. It is, however, doubtful whether international law would countenance their use against anything except a military or naval defense. There is little danger of aeroplanes ever being used in attacking an unfortified city. It is evident that army and navy officers abroad and at home are alive to the possibilities of aeroplanes, since they are working out the problems of attack from the air. In all probability the Army and Navy of this country will be ready to meet any attack from aeroplanes long before they have been developed to that point at which they can carry any considerable projectiles or high explosives.

Many European students of aviation have come to the conclusion that the offensive future of aeroplanes lies not in the destruction of battleships or magazines with bombs, but in the interruption of the enemy's communications by destroying railway bridges or disorganizing the network of tracks at a railway junction. A French military writer recently said that a forty pound melinite shell, skilfully dropped upon the engine room of a military foundry, or into gun making works, or on the workshops of the school of pyrotechnics; a shell exploded in a powder mill or cartridge factory might inflict more damage than the loss of a battle. Then, the great gas tanks of the cities might be destroyed from aloft, causing panic, ruin and obstructions to the secondary activities of the army. Light and power houses and the roundhouses storing locomotive engines might be blown up. In estimating the value of such views as to the possibility of damaging lines of communication, it should always be remembered that the progress of armies has not been noticeably impeded by such tactics. They were tried, for example, during Sherman's March to the Sea in 1864, but they counted for little. The Engineer officers, when a bridge was destroyed, promptly obtained materials for another from nearby houses if necessary, and built a new bridge over which the troops marched with scarcely appreciable delay. So it would be with such damage by aeroplanes as the too enthusiastic French writer foresees.

Those who have believed that the Wrights were the first to make a practical flying machine will be surprised to find the name of M. C. Ader, of France, brought into the field as a competitor for the honor of initiating successful flying. In publishing "L'Aviation Militaire," by M. Ader, the Berger-Levrault Company, of Paris, asserts that the author invented the first modern flying machine, which he called the Avion. After several trials at the Satory camp the inventor succeeded in interesting members of the Cabinet, and M. de Freycinet, then Minister of War, accompanied by General Mensier, examined the machine and expressed a wish to accept it in behalf of the War Department and devote it to the cause of national defense. All this took place on Oct. 17, 1891, "a memorable date, for it marked the first step in the military aviation in France." The French Minister was slow to put the Ader views to practical use, and several years later the project was abandoned. The author is so optimistic as to the future of flying that in this book he gives diagrams illustrating how aerial torpedoes are to destroy battleships.

WAR DIARY OF GIDEON WELLES.

To give the "verdict of history" in advance seems to have been one of the notable faculties of Gideon Welles, whose "Diary" covering his services as Secretary of the Navy under Lincoln is published by Houghton Mifflin Company on Oct. 28. This faculty is commented on as follows by John T. Morse, jr., in his introduction to the Diary: "Naturally, however, it is the sketches of the leaders which have the most interest, and which best illustrate the shrewd and just perception of Mr. Welles.

"One may read much about the Civil War without often happening upon the name of Halleck, yet for a very long while that harmless professor of the arts of slaughter and destruction was showing how peacefully he could conduct these processes, as he sat, obscurely sluggish and silent, at his desk in Washington, officially superintending the entire strategy of all the Northern forces, chewing his cigar, and rubbing his elbows. How that

habitual gesture of his exasperated Mr. Welles! When the rubbing began, the friction seemed to spread from the Halleck coat sleeve to the whole Welles system. All that Mr. Welles says about Halleck is at once amusing, severe, and just; and to the irritating influence which the General exercised upon the Secretary we owe some lively pictures, among pages wherein picturesquely liveliness yields somewhat too much room to careful accuracy. 'Called this morning,' says the Diary in one instance, 'on General Halleck, who had forgotten, or was not aware, there was a naval force in the James River, operating with the Army!' Mr. Welles assured the great chieftain that such was indeed the fact; then the General, perplexed as to whether the vessels should be retained or withdrawn, went to work upon his elbows, and rubbed out the conclusion that they might as well be withdrawn. Then Mr. Welles suggested that they might as well stay, and the General immediately thought so too. It was a fair specimen of Halleck's inefficiency, and in those critical days inefficiency might be as harmful as treason. Mr. Welles chafed impatiently, while others tardily learned what he so well knew; and meantime he confided to his Diary that Halleck 'is heavy-headed,' 'may have some talent as a writer or critic,' but 'in all military matters seems destitute of resources, skill, or capacity,' is 'more tardy and irresolute than McClellan,' with much more to the like disrespectful purport. It is all just what any writer would say to-day; Mr. Welles was only writing the 'verdict of history' in advance."

CAUSE OF BATTLESHIP EXPLOSIONS.

The recent deplorable disaster sustained by the French navy in the destruction of the battleship *Liberté*, accompanied by appalling loss of life, has not yet been made the subject of sufficiently exhaustive inquiry to warrant any expression of opinion as to its cause. The reports of the disaster as found in the press are so conflicting as to furnish no proper basis for an expression of opinion and no official reports have been received in the United States based on any better data than have been supplied by the press.

The destruction of the *Jena*, some years ago, in circumstances which appear, so far as the incomplete information at hand would indicate, to be somewhat similar to those attending the recent disaster, was officially attributed to the decomposition and spontaneous combustion of smokeless powder of a type designated as "B" and of old manufacture. It seems probable, from statements attributed to French officials, that there was a certain amount of the same kind of powder on board the *Liberté*, and this supposed fact has naturally given color to the generally expressed opinion that the destruction of the *Liberté* was due to the combustion of this powder.

It is to be deplored, however, that parallels have been drawn between these two disasters to French vessels and certain accidents which have, unfortunately, occurred in the United States Navy in which the combustion of powder was the known or alleged cause of the destruction of vessels or loss of life.

On Feb. 14, 1898, the U.S.S. *Maine* was destroyed by an explosion in the harbor of Havana, Cuba. The cause of the explosion which destroyed her has never been definitely ascertained, but the naval court of inquiry which investigated the circumstances reported that the initial explosion was due to a mine or other cause external to the ship. In spite of these facts statements are frequently made in the press and elsewhere that the destruction of the *Maine* was, or may have been, due to spontaneous combustion of smokeless powder on board. That such could not conceivably have been the case is shown by the fact that there was no smokeless powder on board the *Maine* at the time of the explosion. This fact is a matter of record in the Bureau of Ordnance, where an accurate record is kept of the distribution of all power belonging to the Navy.

Chief Constr. Washington L. Capps, U.S.N., retired, concludes after a thorough inspection that the *Maine* was a victim of an external explosion. As the vessel was designed and built under his direction, no one is more competent to form an opinion, and his conclusions are accepted by the Navy Department. In his book on the war with Spain Admiral Chadwick finds evidence in the comparative slight damage done by the explosion of the magazines of the Spanish vessels at Santiago that the *Maine* must have been blown up from without.

Whether or not examination of the wreck of the *Maine* shall settle beyond question the cause of her destruction, it is impossible that it should indicate as the cause the deterioration of smokeless powder.

Since the destruction of the *Maine* there have been four serious turret accidents on board United States battleships whereby officers and enlisted men have lost their lives. The first of these occurred on board the U.S.S. *Massachusetts*, due to the premature discharge of a turret gun. The gun was fired before the breech was fully closed and locked, with the result that the breech block was blown out and a number of men in the turret were killed. This accident was not in any way the result of abnormal action of the powder, but was due solely to a premature discharge produced by mechanical means, the lock string having been accidentally pulled before the breech was locked.

On board the *Missouri* the combustion of powder charges in the turret and in the handling room below was caused by a "flare back" of hot gases from the bore of a gun that had just been fired. One of the products of combustion of nitro powder is the gas CO, and a quantity of this gas is likely to be in the bottom of the bore of a gun after discharge and to ignite when, by opening the breech, oxygen is admitted to it. At the time of the accident on board the *Missouri*, this source of danger was imperfectly understood and the gas ejecting appliances now universally used were not well developed. Had the gas ejecting appliances been as effective as they now are, or had the danger from this cause been as clearly comprehended as it is now, the *Missouri* accident would not have occurred since no large quantity of powder would have been exposed in the turret or handling room. The accident was in no way due to deterioration or unsatisfactory action of the service powder.

The accident on board the *Georgia* was of a nature similar to that on board the *Missouri* and was due to the faulty functioning of the gas ejector. While the reason for this faulty action was never ascertained beyond doubt, it was probably due to the use of a loading tray of a design not authorized by the Bureau of Ordnance, which obstructed the air vents of the gas ejector and thus prevented complete clearing of the bore of inflammable gases. As in the case of the *Missouri* accident, the character of powder in use was not in any way the cause of the accident.

On board the *Kearsarge* an electric short circuit in the turret caused by shell tongs coming in contact with a cut-out switch ignited a charge of powder and led to

a disastrous fire; there was no explosion and no spontaneous ignition of powder.

In each of the three cases last cited there was a burning of a quantity of powder, the ignition being due to accidental but perfectly natural causes. In each case investigations were made which led to improvements in turret installation which have greatly increased the safety of their operation and permitted increases in rapidity of fire without increasing the probability of accident.

TO COMPEL PAYMENT OF LONGEVITY CLAIMS.

Upon the calendar of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia at the recent opening of the new term is the case of Col. Albert Todd, U.S.A., retired, petitioning for a writ of mandamus against the Comptroller of the Treasury and the Auditor for the War Department to compel them to take up his claim for longevity pay. This is a test case, representing a very large class, in which many officers of the Army are interested.

The claim is for longevity pay prior to Feb. 24, 1881, and is one of the class decided to be valid by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Watson case in 1889. The second Comptroller, who was in office when the claims under that decision came up for settlement, ruled that he would not follow the decision of the Supreme Court. This avowed disobedience to that decision created much comment at the time as it is perhaps the only case on record where the accounting officers of the Treasury have openly avowed that they are not bound by the decisions of the Supreme Court.

The case remained in this condition until 1908, when Assistant Comptroller Mitchell decided that the decision of the Supreme Court ought to be followed. He limited this to cases which had never been acted on, and held that under the settled rule of the accounting officers he could not allow a claim, even if just, which had been rejected by any of his predecessors.

The object of the Todd mandamus is to compel the accounting officers to take up and consider the case on its merits, notwithstanding the prior rejection. The argument filed by King and King, as counsel for Colonel Todd and other officers, first says that the accounting officers are bound to take up this claim because Congress, by an Act passed on March 4, 1907, declared that they must consider all claims brought before them and decide them in accordance with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, notwithstanding prior settlements and adjudications by their predecessors. It is argued that this law applies to this class of claims.

The brief next asserts that the decision of second Comptroller Gilkeson was so far a violation of his official oath to support the Constitution of the United States that it was wholly invalid. It is next asserted that the accounts of officers in the Service are never finally closed and judicial, and other decisions are cited to show this. The Treasury practice is relied on because it has been repeatedly declared by the accounting officers that, while they will not regard a prior settlement when in favor of the claimant, they will always reopen an officer's account and charge back against him any sum of money which, under later rulings, is believed to have been erroneously paid. Many officers have experienced the inconvenience and hardship of this ruling. It is argued that the rule should work both ways, and that a credit unlawfully refused ought to be granted when the mistake is shown.

It is next argued that the accounting officers have a right, in any event, where a clear mistake of law is shown in the rejection of a claim, to correct the error and allow the claim. This is distinctly declared, the brief maintains, by the Supreme Court in two recent decisions, and illustrated by a recent decision of the Court of Claims.

The brief devotes considerable space to discussing the question of the statute of limitations as it has been asserted that the court cannot grant a mandamus because the statute of limitations bars the claim. A decision of the Court of Claims is quoted, stating that the bar of the statute of limitations does not affect the Treasury Department, but only is a bar upon the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

The final section of the brief is devoted to a discussion of the remedy by mandamus. Numerous decisions of the Supreme Court are quoted showing that mandamus will lie to compel an officer of the Government to consider a case although his discretion in disposing of the case may not be interfered with by mandamus.

The brief concludes by stating the following propositions:

(1) If the Act of March 4, 1907, applies to this class of claims, the refusal to consider the pending claim on the ground of the previous decision is a refusal to exercise the jurisdiction directed by that statute and under such conditions a mandamus can issue to compel the exercise of this jurisdiction and to require it within the limits prescribed by the statute.

(2) If the action of second Comptroller Gilkeson was void for want of good faith, this claim was an open claim before the respondents, awaiting action for the first time and jurisdiction, if refused by error as to the legal effect of the previous action, may be enforced by mandamus.

(3) If the account of an officer in service is never closed, this petitioner's claim was open for consideration of the respondents and their refusal to consider it on its merits can be corrected by mandamus.

(4) If the respondents have a right to reopen a claim for manifest error of law in its former action, their refusal to consider the application for reopening on its merits is a refusal to exercise their lawful jurisdiction and is subject to correction by mandamus.

(5) If the legislative action on this claim authorizes its reconsideration, the refusal to consider it is likewise ground for mandamus."

ANNUAL PENSION REPORT.

In his annual report J. L. Davenport, Commissioner of Pensions, states that during the year \$157,325,160 was paid as pensions, a decrease of \$3,498,154 from last year, making the total amount paid since the foundation of the Government \$4,230,381,730. There were 55,185 names dropped from the roll and 26,200 added, leaving a net loss of 28,985 pensioners. The total number at the end of the year was 892,098, the smallest since 1892. Methods of economy resulted in a decrease of the cost of administration by \$140,546, the amount being \$2,517,127, the lowest since 1882. A saving estimated at \$1,000,000 annually to the pensioners of the United States and eventually about \$180,000 a year to the Government is contemplated by a simplified plan for the payment of pensions by checks without vouchers.

Out of a total of 47,181 pensioners seen and questioned only twenty-six cases of improper pensioning were revealed. The Commissioner said he believed the check system would put an end to any fraud that may now exist.

The number of soldiers and sailors on the pension roll at the close of the fiscal year was 570,050; dependents and widows, 321,642, and Army nurses, 406. There were 529,884 survivors of the Civil War, 35,243 having died during the year. It is believed that only about twenty-five per cent. of the estimated 2,213,365 individuals in the United States service during the Civil War are now living, the death rate of the survivors being now slightly in excess of six per cent. yearly. The average age of survivors is about seventy years.

The last pensioner of the Revolutionary War, Mrs. Phoebe M. Palmer, daughter of Jonathan Wooley, who served in a New Hampshire company, died at Brookfield, N.Y., April 25, 1911, aged ninety years.

Mrs. Brittanina W. Kennon, of Washington, a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington, and who died during the year, drew a pension as a widow longer probably than any other person in the history of the Pension Office, having received \$50 a month for almost sixty-seven years. Mrs. Kennon was the widow of Capt. Beverly Kennon, who was killed Feb. 28, 1844, by the bursting of a cannon on the U.S.S. Princeton, which also killed two members of President Tyler's Cabinet, Upshur, Secretary of State, and Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy.

BROOKLYN NAVY Y.M.C.A. ATHLETICS.

During the stay of the ships in the New York Yard a very complete schedule was arranged for the entertainment of the men in the physical department of the Navy Y.M.C.A. on Sands street. An intership basketball league was conducted with four teams playing. The swimming meet held in the Association's pool brought out fifteen men from seven different ships. In the indoor athletic meet thirty-seven men representing nine different ships competed. The bowling tournament for silver medals in high score single and three strings brought out a goodly number of men from the different ships. At each of the "Gym" entertainments good sized crowds were on hand to cheer their team on. Bands from the U.S.S. North Dakota and the marine barracks added to the entertainments.

The swimming meet was held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3. Silver medals were awarded for first place and bronze medals for second. The Association's swimming pool is twenty feet wide by forty-five long. The deep end is 6 ft. 6 ins. and the shallow 4 ft. 6 ins. It is filled with artesian well water, which with the white tile of which it is made, makes a fine place for a meet. Close competition and keen interest made the meet very interesting. The winners of firsts were:

Under water swim, E. G. Sewell, of the Yankton, who swam 152 feet, breaking last year's record of 144 ft. 8 ins., made by F. Hargy, of the Connecticut; 25-yard swim, R. Mellon, of the Connecticut, 13 2-5 secs.; 50-yard swim, Mellon, 32 3-5 secs.; record 30 3-5 secs., set by J. J. Levins, of the Panther, last year. J. J. Rosborg, marine barracks, easily won the $\frac{1}{4}$ mile swim in 7 min. 5 secs., breaking his own record of 8 min. 5 2-5 secs. The final event, half-mile swim, was won by J. J. Rosborg in 18 min. 35 secs. His record last year was 16 min. 45 4-5 secs.

The Connecticut's team scored the most points, 21 out of 45. The winning team in order of points scored were: R. Mellon, S. T. Johnson, G. E. Smith, C. H. Mapes, W. L. Carr, W. C. Brooks.

The indoor athletic meet was held Friday night, Oct. 6. Thirty-seven men competed, representing nine different ships. The North Dakota's band furnished the music. Silver medals were awarded firsts and bronze medals to seconds. A plaque to be hung in the Association's trophy room will have the names of the winning team and their ship. The Spalding trophy, competed for for the third time, will have the name of the winning team's ship engraved on it. The Utah's team won first place, scoring 28 points. Second place was won by E. Peasley, of the Hancock, who scored 21 points; four first places, creating two new "Brooklyn Naval" records; and a third place. The winners of firsts were:

The 440-yard dash, J. J. McAvoy, of the Connecticut, 54 1-5 secs., breaking his own record of 56 3-5 secs. In the pull-up, another E. Peasley, of the Hancock, "chinned" himself 32 times, breaking the record of 31 times held by H. B. Sanders, of the Connecticut. In the half-mile run, J. F. McAvoy, Connecticut's $\frac{1}{4}$ -mile record holder, smashed the half-mile figures in 2 min. 4 1-5 secs., against 2 min. 9 1-5 secs. set by L. B. Scott, marine barracks, last year. In the 12-pound shot put G. Quist, of the Paulding, won with 39 ft. 9 1/2 ins.; W. C. Rader, of the Ohio, holds the record at 40 ft. 8 1/2 ins. In the three standing broad jumps, Peasley again came to the front with 28 ft. 3 1/2 ins. The record is 29 ft. 6 in. held by J. L. Blades, marine barracks. In the one-mile run Peasley won in 4 min. 59 2-5 secs. The record of 4 min. 43 1-5 secs. is held by L. B. Scott, marine barracks. The running high jump was won by L. E. Van Zile, of the Utah, 5 ft. 1 1/4 ins. W. W. Brown, of the Hancock, holds the record 5 ft. 2 ins. In the last event another record was broken by Peasley, who ran the "spud" race in 1 min. 46 2-5 secs., breaking his own record of 1 min. 47 2-5 secs.

The members of the Utah's team, in order of points scored, were: C. E. Van Zile, C. Chanler, J. J. Hasney, F. J. Pope, C. L. Mills, M. M. O'Donnell, J. M. Molhar, H. J. Berkley, D. A. Cotter, M. Brody.

The Intership Basketball League was started with a schedule of games between the Connecticut-North Dakota (two teams) and Utah (two teams), but the Utah's second team did not materialize. The North Dakota's first team won last year, but this season the Connecticut proved to be a surprise and won out. The Utah's first team gave promise of becoming a winning aggregation. The first game was Saturday evening, Sept. 30, the Connecticut winning from the Utah first team, 26 to 18. The marine barracks band helped in the evening's entertainment. The next game was between the North Dakota and the Utah first teams; won by North Dakota, 29 to 17. The North Dakota's band furnished music. The final big game was played Saturday evening, Oct. 7, when the Connecticut met the North Dakota's first team and emerged the victor by the score of 22 to 12. Music was furnished by the North Dakota's band. The games and scores were: Connecticut, 26, vs. Utah first, 18; North Dakota, first, 58, vs. North Dakota second, 12; Utah first, 2, vs. Utah second, forfeited; Connecticut, 18, vs. North Dakota, second, 5; North Dakota first, 29, vs. Utah first, 17; Connecticut, 2, vs. Utah second, forfeited; North Dakota, second, 2, vs. Utah second, forfeited; Connecticut, 22, vs. North Dakota first, 12; North Dakota second, 2, vs. Utah

first, forfeited. Standing: Connecticut, 1,000 per cent.; North Dakota first, 750; North Dakota second, 500; Utah first, 250; Utah second, 000.

The bowling tournament was conducted during the week beginning Monday, Oct. 2. Silver medals were offered for high score, single and three strings, in big pins. Both medals were won by H. C. Conn, of the Connecticut, with a high single string score of 286 and a high three string score of 615.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BLAUVELT RANGE.

After spending close on \$400,000 for a new rifle range for the New York National Guard at Blauvelt, to replace Creedmoor, and the new range with this large outlay being only about half completed, it is feared that the range may have to be abandoned because of the alleged danger to human life from stray shots falling into the villages over the hill back of the targets.

Incident to the complaints made against the range, Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier a few days ago received a strong letter of protest from Mr. Samuel Broadbent, president of the Board of Health of Grand View, on the Hudson, just behind the range on the east, in which he points out the narrow escape people had from being hit from bullets fired on the range.

Mr. Broadbent, in his letter to Mr. Cuvillier, says, in part:

"The village trustees of South Nyack and Grand View have sent in protests from residents concerning the danger to life and property caused by the steelclad rifle bullets from the range. The firing line faces the lowest part of South Mountain, scores of bullets falling around the residences in the Boulevard and Shadyside avenue, in Grand View. While walking on the road in front of my house on the Boulevard a bullet from the range whistled over my head not more than three feet above me. Two neighbors living across the road from me have had narrow escapes from being hit, the hired man on the place of Mr. George Stagen refusing to remain there any longer. Mr. Bishop, another neighbor, has taken two bullets from the range out of the roof of his house and barn. The slightest kick of a rifle in the hands of a novice will send a bullet almost straight up in the air, so the shields behind the targets are no protection. Everybody in Grand View knows that a big mistake has been made in laying out the range. Human life is in danger and it is impossible to shoot with any degree of accuracy owing to the sun's rays. Unless the firing line is changed it will be a shameful waste of public funds to spend another dollar on the Blauvelt rifle range. Another thing, to the north, the hill is at least 100 feet higher than the east. But the range should never have come here. There is not enough room. It is too close to habitations. The village of Grand View has been considering setting out an injunction. If the range is abandoned it could form part of the State Park."

In view of the complaints from citizens and the dissatisfaction expressed against the range by many National Guardsmen, Assemblyman Cuvillier has prepared a bill for the abandonment of the Blauvelt range and the establishment of a new shooting ground on the state reservation near Peekskill.

Mr. Cuvillier, in speaking of this matter, said:

"The lives of people must not be endangered by rifle practice. At the range at Blauvelt there is ample testimony that lives are endangered by stray bullets, and for this reason I shall push a bill for the abandonment of the new range. The bullets from the high powered rifles used by the military, it must be remembered, have an extreme range of at least 5,465 yards, or over three miles. From what I can learn from National Guardsmen, they consider the new range very unsuitable for practice, and also express surprise that such a site was ever selected.

"I believe in promoting the efficiency of the National Guard, especially in rifle practice, and realize that the latter is one of its most important functions, but the practice must be conducted under safe conditions.

"The old state camp ground at Peekskill, it seems, offers a safe and handy site for a range. There are mountains at the north where the targets could be located, which form a natural bullet stop, and there would be no danger from stray bullets. The state has already a valuable plant on the ground, such as a pumping station, a large mess hall, electric lighting plant, etc., and this ground is for the most part level.

"It could be got into condition for much less money than will be required to complete the unsuitable ground at Blauvelt. There is no reason why organizations should not be able to go to the Peekskill range the night before the practice, and thus be able to start in earlier in the day, and get more time than has been the custom in the past. A supply of tentage could be left standing for the use of the troops, and the men would be in better condition to shoot, by being on the ground the night before, than they would after a long railroad journey in the morning. Such a plan would popularize the practice, and the camp lit up by electricity would be an attractive place at night. The men could get some instruction in cooking, and the large mess hall could be used for lectures, etc. It will seat over 1,000 officers and men."

Many officers look upon the selection of Blauvelt as a site for a rifle range as a very costly military blunder. They point to the fact that the firing line is from west to east, with the result that marksmen are handicapped by the sun's rays being directly in their faces; also that the range is not reached easily and a large sum of money will be required to finish the ground, and that even then it will be unsuitable. The firing line should be from south to north, with the sun at one's back.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

At the fifteenth national encampment of the Army and Navy Union, recently held at Rochester, N.Y., the following legislation was unanimously endorsed and its passage will be urged by the next session of Congress which meets in December.

S. 3254, Penrose, H.R. 13574, Bates, providing retirement for enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, after twenty-five years' actual service (Army and Navy Union bill); S. 291, Perkins, H.R. 1235, Calder, providing graded retirement for the petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps (the passage of this bill is recommended by the Navy Department); a bill to pension the survivors of our Indian wars from 1865 to 1890, placing them on the same pensionable status as veterans of the Civil War; bill to improve the standing of all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines. Regulars or Volunteers, in obtaining Civil Service positions; and to petition all state legislatures to pass a law protecting the wearers of the country's uniform against discrimination by the proprietor, manager, employee of a theater, or other public place of entertainment or amusement in said state. The Army and Navy Union will also join with the G.A.R. in urging the passage of legislation in harmony with the Sulloway old age pension bill, as one-third of the membership are Civil War veterans.

The Army and Navy Union created a department of members-at-large at the national encampment, which all officers and enlisted men in active service, all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, Regulars and Volunteers, are eligible to join. The Naval Veterans of St. Louis Garrison No. 134, has just been or-

ganized. On Nov. 18 at Albany, N.Y., the Department of New York, composed of all garrisons in that state, will be organized. The Department of the District of Columbia will soon be organized by garrisons in Washington, D.C., and the Department of Pennsylvania is in process of organization.

CAREER OF MAJOR GENERAL BELL.

Henry Shindler in the Leavenworth Times reviews the career of Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell to show how discouraging were his prospects of promotion up to the time of the war with Spain. He says:

"General Bell's case is called to mind at this time because it presents features analogous to all the cases of those officers of the Army who have been promoted under a recent Act of Congress because they had been adversely affected in the way of promotion by legislation of 1890. None of these cases, however, were as bad as that of Lieutenant Bell, of the 7th Cavalry.

"General Bell was a second lieutenant thirteen years, and in 1898 found himself thirty-sixth on the lineal list of first lieutenants of Cavalry and the senior first lieutenant in his regiment. The senior captain in that organization was No. 7 in line for promotion to a majority and under the old method of promotion Lieutenant Bell would have attained a captaincy within a year. But in that year the senior first lieutenant law of 1890 provided that when the senior second lieutenant promoted lineally had reached the top of the list of first lieutenants all promotions in the Army thereafter should be promoted within their branch of the Service, thus again excluding Lieutenant Bell. As he was then forty-two years of age a captaincy would have come to him about the time he became forty-six years, and as it required anywhere from fifteen to twenty years to reach a majority the statement that there was nothing better in sight for the Lieutenant than a captaincy at the date of his retirement appears to be borne out.

"It was indeed an anomalous situation in which Lieutenant Bell found himself, enough to give him a 'grouch' against everybody and everything, but the Lieutenant went right on doing his duty with the star of hope ever before him, certain that some day, possibly soon, opportunity would knock and he would be found ready to open the door.

"The first 'knock' was heard early in 1898 when advised of his detail as acting judge advocate of the Department of the Columbia, a detail which carried with it the rank and pay of a captain. As 'hope springs eternal in the human breast' it continued to inspire Lieutenant Bell to 'ride to fight and win.' And win he did. It was superbly done. The war with Spain came on and with it an appointment of major of engineers, U.S. Volunteers, and the assignment of Chief of the Information Division of the 8th Army Corps in the Philippines. As chief of this division the first real opportunity knocked at the door. He did not depend upon subordinates to gather information, but proceeded to obtain knowledge of conditions about Manila on his own account to perform a swimming feat with a view of observing the nature of the Spanish fortifications and their surroundings by swimming out into the open ocean, drawing the fire of the enemy, a performance but little, if any, heralded in the public press.

"There is no page of American military annals which contains such brilliant record of deeds of valor as that which bears the name of James Franklin Bell, a record without a parallel. It gives the proof to the claim that in the gloomiest period of the gallant soldier's life, he never faltered, but buoyed up by the hope opportunity had held out for him he would win, he entered the war as a first lieutenant of Cavalry and emerged from the smoke of battle as a brigadier general of the United States Army. Let the final word of this letter be a quotation from the official record to show why a medal of honor had been bestowed upon this officer:

"For most distinguished gallantry in action, Sept. 9, 1899, near Porac, Luzon, P.I., while in advance of his regiment, charging seven insurgents with his pistol, and compelling the surrender of the captain and two privates under a close and hot fire from the remaining insurgents concealed in a bamboo thicket; while serving as colonel, 36th Infantry Volunteers."

DEATH OF MIDSHIPMAN PRICE.

The death of Midshipman Charles Denniston Price, U.S.N., as was noted in our last issue, was announced in a despatch to the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Murdock, U.S.N., received at the Navy Department on Oct. 13. Midshipman Price, who was attached to the cruiser New Orleans, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a revolver at Olongapo, P.I., on Oct. 13. While Rear Admiral Murdock in his despatch gave no explanation of the suicide there is every reason to believe that it was due to temporary mental aberration, and it is unfortunate that in press despatches there appeared a report, which is without foundation, to the effect that Midshipman Price's resignation had been requested, and that this, by inference, was given as the cause of the suicide.

Believing that a cruel mistake had occurred in this press report, Mr. Charles B. Price, of Oakmont, Pa., father of Midshipman Price, wired to the Navy Department from Pittsburgh, and at once received by long distance telephone a contradiction of the statement. This was confirmed the next day in an official letter signed by Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., Acting Secretary of the Navy, in which it is said "that the resignation of your son, Midshipman Charles D. Price, U.S.N., had not been requested by the Department. He tendered his resignation voluntarily, and the Department intended to accept it on the arrival of the U.S.S. New Orleans within the waters of the United States. I also take this opportunity to inform you that the Department has no information whatever as to the reason for your son's act; if anything is received showing the cause for it the same will be immediately communicated to you."

As Midshipman Price's family have not since heard from the Navy Department it may be fairly assumed that it is still without information as to any misconduct or other circumstance that may have contributed to the event. The family believe it to have been due to temporary aberration of mind, produced by pain and suffering due to lacerated ear drums and abscesses in the inner ear (both sides) sustained during target practice last fall. The trouble was first mentioned by Midshipman Price last December, again in February and again in July, by which latter time the pain had become constant and excruciating. He tendered his resignation in June. It was declined, but was renewed in August, and as stated by Admiral Nicholson, had not yet been acted upon by the Department. An officer on the New Orleans during the first year of Midshipman Price's service on that vessel, in a letter to his father said: "Your son was a young man of excellent character,

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manly and honest, of good habits and straightforward in all his dealings with his brother officers, and liked for his many good qualities." Before leaving the Naval Academy Midshipman Price received the unusual distinction of having a gold watch presented to him by the "plebes" (class of 1913) on account of kindnesses and helpfulness shown by him to its members.

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States at Buffalo, N.Y., to which we referred in our last issue, page 191, came to an end Oct. 11. During the session of Oct. 11, in the afternoon, Major George C. Lambert, of the 1st Minnesota Field Artillery, complained of the lack of Artillery in the military service of the United States, and urged upon the convention the necessity of obtaining the necessary legislation authorizing many new batteries. "This country is in no position to do any fighting to-day," said he, "because it lacks field artillery. That is the very necessary weapon of a great fighting force to-day, and we haven't got it." Major Lambert's recommendations were referred to the legislative committee. Following the afternoon session the delegates were taken in special cars on a trip to Niagara Falls and through the Gorge. They returned just in time to take in the review of the 74th Infantry.

Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, U.S.A., Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, had asked the support of the Association in his proposed plan to divide the country into districts according to the number of men in each district eligible for Army service, and which prescribes the quota of soldiers to be supplied in war time. The Association declined to give even an informal expression of its sentiment regarding the scheme, but took it under consideration for another year. The Militiamen objected chiefly to that part of the proposed system that permits the Government to intervene and draft soldiers in the districts where the full quota has not been obtained by volunteer enlistments. The prevalent feeling was that careful deliberation should be given to such an important proposition before the body committed itself. On Oct. 9 the proposed plan was referred to the executive committee, which reported it back Oct. 11. The committee's recommendation that it be allowed to give more study to the system before advocating the Association to put upon it the seal of approval or disapproval was accepted.

The members of the Association pledged themselves to do everything possible to push through Congress the Militia Pay bill providing for Federal compensation for the Guardsmen. A vigorous campaign in the measure's behalf will be instituted. Representatives and Senators will be urged to vote for the bill. Before adjournment the Association selected Norfolk, Va., as the next convention city, and presented to its president, General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, a handsome clock.

BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

A state, territory or the District of Columbia is not required or expected to pay the mess bill of any officer of the Regular Army on duty with the Organized Militia either at an encampment or elsewhere.

The Secretary of War has decided that typewriters may be supplied to officers detailed as inspector-instructors of Militia upon properly approved requests when such officers are not on duty at state capitals or at other places where office facilities of states or Militia organizations can be made available for their use.

As to the character of the twenty-four assemblies or rendezvous required by Section 16 of the Militia law they may be for either "drill and instruction" or for "target practice." It is merely necessary that the number of assemblies for drill and instruction added to the number of assemblies for target practice shall be at least twenty-four per year. The Secretary of War has decided that to constitute a company rendezvous either for drill and instruction or for target practice there must be present at least one commissioned officer and a minimum enlisted attendance of thirty-five men and sixty per centum of the enrolled strength of medical units. A smaller number of enlisted men than thirty-five may drill or have target practice and yet take credit for this work toward securing the twenty-four drill and target firings. Thus, if there are two platoons in the company, and each one holds one drill, this would be counted as one of the twenty-four, provided the aggregate attendance at the platoon drills were at least one officer and thirty-five enlisted men. Similarly, if the company contained four sections, and each section held one drill, it would count as one of the twenty-four drills, provided the aggregate attendance were one officer and an average of seven enlisted men present at five target firings it would count as one of the twenty-four assemblies or rendezvous. But credit for drills of less than thirty-five enlisted men can only be taken when the different men or individuals who attend number at least thirty-five. For instance, if seventeen men attended one of the platoon drills and eighteen different men attended one of the other platoon drills credit could be taken for one of the twenty-four drills required. And in the same way, to illustrate, if one officer and ten enlisted men attended one target firing, eighteen different men another and seven another it would count as one of the twenty-four drills or rendezvous required.

THE BRITISH ADMIRAL'S ORDER.

That the signal code of a navy is a wonderfully comprehensive thing appears from the experience of an American girl, a member of the "smart set" at Washington, during her stay at Leghorn, Italy, when an American fleet was calling at that port.

Entertainments in honor of the American commander-in-chief were the order of the day, and one afternoon the young woman in question and many other women—but apparently few men—were bidden to a tea and dance on board the British flagship.

The Washington girl was standing near a young officer when she noticed the British admiral beckon to him. There was a brief and serious talk between the two, and then the officer saluted and walked away. Presently a signal flag fluttered to the peak, and a moment after she saw officers rush to the sides of all the ships in

sight. Boats were lowered, crews and officers sprang in and rowed like mad to the flagship.

The American girl's heart stood still. Surely bad news of some kind or another had come. Perhaps the flagship was sinking and the boats were coming to the rescue. The grave face of the British admiral told nothing. Perhaps there was to be an attack by an unexpected enemy. Perhaps she was on the verge of experiencing the realities of a naval conflict.

The young officer came up to her. He seemed agitated, she thought, and he was pale.

"What has happened?" she ventured to ask.

"Nothing," he answered, gravely.

"But those boats," she said, "why are they putting off from all the ships?"

"That's in answer to the signal," he answered.

The American girl was all a-tremble. "Oh, what does it mean?" she cried. "The signal—tell me—please tell me!"

The officer looked down at her seriously.

"Why," he replied, "the admiral ordered that signal. He felt it necessary. In the code it means, 'More men wanted for the party,' and they're coming at once."

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The British Admiralty has placed an order for a 6,000 horsepower heavy-oil Diesel engine for a warship.

The London Institution of Naval Architects has established a post-graduate scholarship to enable British subjects under the age of thirty who have passed with marked distinction through a course of study in naval architecture in a university or college recommended by the Institution of Naval Architects and approved by the commissioners to carry on research work in problems connected with the design and construction of ships and their machinery, and to investigate the development of the shipbuilding industry at home or abroad.

Speaking of the blowing up of the French battleship *Liberté* the London Engineer says: "Nothing will convince the navy that the B explosive is safe until more suitable arrangements are made for its storage. Therefore every effort is centered at the present moment on finding means of preserving the explosive. The most remarkable thing is that M. Vieille, the inventor of the B explosive, admits the possibility that the powder is not so safe on board ship as on land, owing mainly to the fact that it is not kept under such skilful supervision. The question is being raised in France whether the stability of the B explosive has not been sacrificed in an effort to obtain the highest muzzle velocities. For the moment circumstantial evidence points to the fact that the disasters have arisen through the spontaneous combustion of powder under green bands, and if it be proved that this is the case it will revive confidence in the powder if it is not stored beyond the period at which, as shown by the instructions given out with the old explosives, there is obviously considerable danger. Meanwhile, the Minister of the Marine has announced his intention of asking Parliament for powers to put on the stocks in the coming year an additional battleship to replace the ill-fated *Liberté*, thus making three battleships to be started upon in 1912."

The United Service Gazette is of the opinion that the British army, as at present constituted and controlled, would be quite able to act successfully against even so gigantic a force as the German army of 1,380,000 men, providing always that England had an ally as a containing factor in the military problem. "Our strategists," it says, "will make a great mistake if they follow, as they have so frequently and foolishly done in the past, all the wild-cat theorizing that emanates from the Continent. Far better that we should adhere closely to our own common sense ideas, and thus retain what in the past has frequently been a pillar of strength to this country in times of great conflicts, than copy foreign methods that have so often proved disastrous. It is absurd to talk of armies of a million and a half, all engaging at one time over a frontage of some three or four hundred miles, and we are surprised that so much attention is being paid to these vapors. It should be remembered that there are certain necessities, such as food, ammunition and medical arrangements, required for the maintaining of such a force; but what is more pertinent is the fact that any commander who followed on the strategy of Moltke would, with ordinary care, be able to dismember such a huge army at several points at the same time, and thus render the colossus impotent."

Some secrecy is maintained as to the precise composition and properties of the alloy duralumin which was employed in the framework of the wrecked airship at Barrow. According to a contemporary, apparently it consists of aluminium alloyed with from 3 per cent. to 6 per cent. of copper, about 0.5 per cent. of magnesium and from 0.5 per cent. to 0.8 per cent. of manganese. Aluminium in the cast form has a strength of from 12,000 lbs. to 15,000 lbs. per square inch, but when rolled this may rise to as much as 30,000 lbs. Duralumin, on the other hand, in the rolled form, has, according to some tests by Prof. E. Wilson, a strength of about 60,000 lbs. to 70,000 lbs., and by suitable treatment a strength fifty per cent. greater is said to be obtained. It is not only strong, but of considerable ductility. The alloy is said to be greatly influenced by heat treatment, and, in some forms at least, if heated in a flame and then cooled in air, it becomes brittle.

The average period of service in the Austrian army is three years as ensign, fifteen as lieutenant, twelve as captain and four as major, or a total of thirty-four years up to lieutenant colonel.

Writing in the London Evening News a British navy officer says: "A wholly unexpected Memorandum has recently been published by the Admiralty, rescinding their previous directions which enforced midshipmen to specialize in the department selected by their lordships, and now allowing these lads to choose for themselves which they will specialize for. But it is not generally known that their lordships' Memorandum was forced, by the fact that the first batch of midshipmen ordered to specialize for engineers flatly (with the exception of three or four) refused, and declared they would rather leave the service. They acknowledged the engineers to be not only the most necessary, but also perhaps the most self-sacrificing and bravest officers in the ship, but it was not in their line."

The Army and Navy Gazette says: "In connection with the *Liberté* disaster most of the daily papers have published lists of what are called similar occurrences, but these have been swelled by the addition of almost every kind of casualty which could happen to a ship of war. Actually the number of similar mishaps, though

big enough, does not amount to more than five or six, at the most. In the British navy the only ship actually destroyed by an explosion in recent years was the *Doterel*, sloop, in 1881, and the cause is still more or less a mystery. Officially it was said to have been brought about by the spontaneous ignition of a patent dryers used in painting the ship, but other causes were also suggested." The other cases cited are our Maine, the Japanese Mikasa and Matsushima, the Jena and the *Liberté*. "It behoves us," concludes the Gazette, "to remember that if the British navy has hitherto escaped from the misfortunes which have overtaken others, there have not been wanting those who have said that it was as much by good luck as good management."

The New Zealand Defense Act, which took effect July 1, 1911, divides the country into four military districts—viz., Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago, each of which is to provide one mounted rifle brigade of three regiments, one artillery brigade of two batteries, one infantry brigade of four battalions with two signal companies, two mounted field ambulances and one company of engineers, giving a total for the territorial force of twelve mounted rifle regiments, eight field batteries, sixteen battalions of infantry, eight signal companies, eight mounted field ambulances and four companies of engineers. This territorial force is estimated at 30,000 men, the peace and war strengths being the same. Each district is for registration, recruiting and training divided into four area groups, which are again subdivided and contain in all fifty-six areas. There is in addition a permanent force of nine companies of Royal Garrison Artillery, three being quartered at Wellington and Auckland, respectively, and one at Dunedin, Lyttelton and Westport.

A London Times correspondent who has had opportunities of watching the Turkish troops both in the Albanian mountains and at Scutari says the recent campaign has been the first in which the new army has had the opportunity of putting into practice the theoretical knowledge that it has acquired from its German instructors, and he notes the keenness for reform that is characteristic of the new generation of officers. It is possible that the result is that they are inclined to attach overmuch importance to the mechanical side of discipline and to compress the natural aptitude of the Turkish soldier into the forms of the Prussian system, but there can be no doubt as to the vast improvement that has taken place. The men themselves are devoid of everything that in Europe is called smartness, but have an infinite capacity for marching and fighting on a diet of stale bread, water and coffee. He defends the army against the story of pillage and violence, which, he considers, have little or no foundation in fact.

The strength of the artillery of an Austrian division of twelve battalions has now been fixed at thirty-six field guns, eighteen field howitzers and four heavy 6-inch howitzers. The new field howitzer is not yet issued: it is a 4-inch quick-firer, fully shielded, throwing a 32½-pound shell at angles up to seventy degrees. The sights are graduated so that the elevation is always given in terms of the range, thus assimilating the fire discipline to that of the field gun batteries.

An interesting order of the day was that made by Vice Admiral Aubry, the Italian commander-in-chief, mentioning a daring reconnaissance made by one of the boats of the *Roma* at Tripoli. On the night of Sept. 27 this boat, commanded by Lieutenant Ogeri, carried out a reconnaissance inside the harbor in face of the Turkish batteries, and the Admiral, in drawing the attention of his fleet to the exploit, said that the coolness of this officer in his mission and the courage of the crew deserved that such notice should be taken of their achievement. In connection with this exploit the Army and Navy Gazette says: "More interesting it is to recall that it was at Tripoli a hundred years ago that there occurred what Nelson termed 'the most bold and daring act of the age,' this being the destruction by Decatur of the ex-American frigate *Philadelphia*. The Americans accomplished this exploit without the loss of a man, and the Mastico, the ketch used for the purpose, was renamed the *Intrepid*, and saw subsequent service as a fireship."

The age of admission to the Royal Military College of England is to be lowered. This is expected to increase the number of candidates.

"Those who were fortunate enough to attend the maneuvers of the French army this year," says the United Service Gazette, "must have been favorably impressed with the readiness and efficiency of its officers and men. Indeed, from the commander-in-chief downward there existed a peculiar keenness to excel that has never been so noticeable in France as at the present moment. What was particularly noticeable was the standard of excellence to which the non-commissioned ranks of the French army have attained, especially the sergeants of infantry. Along the widely extended fronts which modern actions entail these N.C.O.'s could be discerned intelligently directing their little groups, in conjunction with others on their right and left. Between these invaluable non-commissioned officers and their superiors there is the most perfect understanding, and an officer could often be discerned directing the whole of his command by a wave of the hand or other signal. These are undoubtedly signs of high class training. The artillery arm was beyond reproach, and the numberless wires which hung cobweblike along the roadside and across the area of operations showed how much importance the French generals attach to the question of communication and mutual support during the attack. There was an absence of the old time charging 'en masse,' and to the introduction of invisible uniforms they have also added invisible tactics, making the advance almost imperceptible until the final stages of the assault. The French are worthy of our alliance, and their state of readiness for war has undoubtedly been a strong factor in maintaining peace."

H.M.S. *Brilliant* has beaten all the other ships in the British fourth cruiser squadron, including the flagship *Leviathan*. In the gunlayers' test the 4.7 guns got 5.76 hits per gun per minute, and the old 6-inch 3.55, the total for the ship being 5.2 hits per gun per minute. In the battle practice the record was thirty-one hits on a target 24 feet by 17 feet 5 inches at a range commencing at 6,000 yards on the first run and 4,000 yards on the other run.

The torpedoboat destroyer *Ariel*, of the special type included in the 1910-11 program, and built to the design of Thornycroft and Company, Limited, was launched on Sept. 26 at Woolston, Southampton. The vessel is over 250 feet in length, and the propelling machinery consists of a twin set of turbines designed to give a speed of twenty-nine knots, steam being supplied by three large water-tube boilers fired by oil fuel. The armament consists of two 4-inch and two 12-pounder guns, and the vessel also carries two torpedo tubes. The *Acheron*,

a sister ship to the Ariel, was launched a short time ago from the Woolston Works, being the first of the six special destroyers ordered in the Admiralty program of last year to take the water.

New regulations for the Medical Service of the British navy were recently issued. Important provisions are made with regard to training, pay, and promotion, and a new naval medical school for research is to be established at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. The titles of inspector general and deputy inspector general of hospitals and fleets will be abolished, and hereafter these officers will be known as surgeon general and deputy surgeon general, Royal Navy. The change of title does not apply to officers retired before July 1 of this year. The emoluments of the medical director general, the deputy, and the assistants will be increased, the first from £1,700 to £1,800, the deputy from £919 to £1,100, and the assistants from an average of £650 to one of £750. The surgeon general's salary remains at £1,300 as before, but important advantages are given to other grades. The provisions relating to the new School of Medical Instruction and Research state that there are already in existence at Greenwich excellent chemical and physical laboratories, and the additional laboratories required for medical research will be provided in the college buildings and furnished with the necessary equipment and scientific apparatus. Special appointments are to be made, as the nucleus of an instructional staff, of a professor of bacteriology and clinical pathology, and a professor of hygiene. The new school is to keep in close touch with the principal civil medical schools.

The Englishman says: "The officer of one of the four cruisers in port at Colombo from the Australian station declared his belief that the Australian navy will break up in five years' time for want of personnel. He states that the prospects in other directions are so much better in Australia that it will be found impossible to obtain a sufficient number of men to man the ships. Admiral Henderson's scheme would be an excellent one if it could be carried out; but as for an Australian navy manner by Australians, that will never last."

The composition of the Chinese navy at present is as follows: One second class cruiser, seven third class cruisers, three torpedo gunboats, thirty-seven gunboats, twenty torpedoboats; total, sixty-eight. The total displacement is 45,070 tons. China has, however, now organized a Navy Department, and intends to carry out a construction program to be completed in seven years. The program includes the building of eight first class battleships, over twenty cruisers and twenty gunboats, the organization of two torpedo flotillas and the establishment of four naval ports at a total cost of 158,450,000 taels. The new fleet will have a total displacement of 250,000 tons. One of the new naval ports will be constructed at Siaogshan, Chekiang Province.

Italy's fourth Dreadnought, the Giulio Cesare, was successfully launched Oct. 15. The third super-Dreadnought, the Leonardo da Vinci, was put into the water Oct. 14.

TOO MUCH BOOK LEARNING FOR SOLDIERS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am not quite sure that the proposed more exact or thorough examinations for West Point candidates is the best thing after all or will secure the best soldiers for our Service. The oldtime plan of letting in the Academy men like Grant, Sheridan, Longstreet and Stonewall Jackson, who had but little, if any, preliminary mental training, gave the professors, as I have heard them say, the advantage of a fair start for all, and those who could not keep the pace were run out or fell out at the January examination, after the six months' test under the eye of the Professor. Of course it was an expensive system, and a good deal of time was wasted on what we denominate "deadwood," but the man who had good brain power or natural ability that needed a fair chance, had his chance and it stood the old or early day graduates in good stead.

Now we want some boy who has been a bookworm at home and who knows it all by dint of hard study in his younger day, to crowd out the stronger and better man because, why? Because the undeveloped soldier or scholar can't tell us who fought the battle of Bladensburg or matters of equal import. Examinations! What are they? Who is there to say that he has not to resort to all sorts of devices in his every-day life to disguise his ignorance.

How many bright men and able scholars will run for their lives to escape any sort of ordeal by which they may be brought to tau and mortified beyond expression at not having remembered something which, perhaps, they may never have known or if they ever did it has been crowded out of their cranium to make room for other things. The lad was right. Napoleon did lose the battle of Waterloo by an oversight, and from my way of thinking quite a number of contests in life hinges on the powers of observation and just reasoning.

READER.

PASSING THE BUCK."

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There is an old naval game which has enjoyed considerable vogue for many years; it may be called "Passing the Buck," or "Let George Do It!" Since the introduction of the typewriter, which now plays such a great and important part in naval affairs, and the increase in the amount of paper work (the "flat montant de papierasse," as a French officer has termed it), this ancient game has become more strenuous and complex; and it is thought that rules should be formulated or conventions adopted, not only to prevent abuses, but also for the guidance of young officers. For instance, a tendency has been noticed on the part of midshipmen to try to pass the buck—a practice which, for young officers, is highly irregular and directly against all the accepted traditions of the game. This suggests at once Rule 1, which should read: "The Buck shall always be passed down the line, from senior to junior and never in the reverse direction, except as may be specified later; and any player who offends against this rule shall be punished by being compelled to read the most recent article concerning scientific management on board ship, with all the comments thereon." Exception to this rule should be made only in the case of a junior who is on duty in one of the bureaus, who is not restrained by any rule.

Every player of or above the rank of commander should be furnished with an unlimited supply of endorsement forms and with a rubber stamp: "Let George Do It." This stamp would afford a pleasing, intelligible and acceptable variation from the old and stereotyped form: "Referred for compliance." Then, whatever the senior player may be called on to do, he can quickly

and gracefully pass the Buck on and down to the junior, George. Skill in the game would be indicated by the finesse displayed in keeping George ignorant and unconscious of the senior player's intentions; perfection in play would be attained when junior player is made to feel that, at the moment when he receives the Buck, he is accorded a great and rare privilege in being permitted to do the work for the senior—the art that conceals itself.

When the opposing players are, on the one side, a senior (such as a division commander), assisted by a skillful staff; and, on the other side, a board of officers convened for some special purpose, great opportunities for team work are offered; for, in such a case, the Buck may be passed back and forth a great many times, with highest skill; and sometimes, when the teamwork of the board is good, the senior may be forced to pass the Buck back and up to the department. This kind of play affords more amusement to a larger number than any other. The juniors must, however, exercise great care to conceal all indications of their real intentions before making a play. In some rallies, in this sort of play, the number of endorsements may reach fifty or sixty; and a large number of additional players be drawn into the game before a goat is found.

The objects of the game are varied; and it has a never-failing interest. If the object of scientific management be to accomplish the greatest amount of work with the least effort possible, then, as may readily be seen, the most skillful passer of the Buck is the most scientific manager; and, when he has attained such skill as to have innumerable Georges doing all his work for him, he should be acclaimed a genius.

It is hoped that these few suggestions may be useful to young officers who are interested in the conservation of energy and may stimulate interest in the grand old game. In the near future, suggestions will be offered on the kindred game called: "Chucking a Bluff, or four-flushing."

ELYK.

A BURDENOME TREASURY REQUIREMENT.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 11, 1911.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to call attention to an unnecessary burden laid upon the Service by the requirements of red tape. Such burdens are an evil that should never be imposed when avoidable.

In G.O. No. 117, War Department, current series, a decision of the Auditor for the War Department is quoted relating to receipts for expenditures of civilian employees while traveling on duty under orders. The gist of the opinion is as follows: "This office requires that all reimbursement vouchers shall have filed with them, as evidence, receipts for all amounts for which reimbursement is claimed and for which it cannot be positively shown that it was impracticable to obtain receipts therefor."

The order, in order to comply with the requirements of the Auditor, compels the employee to submit receipts or, in their stead, positive evidence of the impracticability of securing them. Great stress is laid upon these receipts "as evidence." The difficulty of getting a receipt at a ticket window in the New York subway, or on a crowded street car, or in other similar circumstances, is manifest, and one might be excused for feeling some delicacy about asking a receipt for a tip. In any case, what positive evidence of the impracticability of obtaining the receipt could be secured?

The point I wish to make, however, is not the difficulty of complying with the requirements, but the absurdity of the requirements themselves. On the reimbursement voucher the employee "solemnly swears that the above account is correct and just * * * that I necessarily performed the above journey on public business * * * by the shortest usually traveled route in the customary reasonable manner * * * that the above expenses were actually and necessarily incurred and paid by me in performing said journey," etc. The correctness and justice of the account are further certified by the disbursing officer.

Would it not seem that this affidavit and certificate provide ample protection against fraud upon the Government? Why does the Treasury Department prefer the receipts of conductors, porters, hackmen, restaurant keepers, all quite unknown to the Treasury officials, as well as to the disbursing officer?

If the affidavit and certificate are not conclusive, what guarantee is there that the receipts are not all fakes? A man who would commit perjury would hardly hesitate at writing a fake receipt, and the disbursing officer would be none the wiser. Or a disbursing officer who would knowingly certify to a fraudulent voucher would hardly mind a few such receipts. The receipts, even if perfectly genuine, are utterly worthless "as evidence," since their genuineness does not appear except through the affidavit.

Therefore why require them? They are a nuisance to all concerned.

ENGINEER.

SOME PECULIARITIES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

As you have in the past succeeded in unraveling certain mysteries contained in existing laws as enacted by Congress, considered in relation with Army Regulations and General Orders, made, it is presumed, to better carry the before mentioned laws into execution, I respectfully request solution of the following:

Act May 11, 1908, 35 Stat., 110, G.O. 80, 1908: "Hereafter any private soldier, musician or trumpeter honorably discharged at the termination of his first term of enlistment who re-enlists within three months of the date of said discharge shall upon such re-enlistment receive an amount equal to three months' pay at the rate he was receiving at the time of his discharge." (From Manual of the Pay Department, U.S. Army. Revised to include Aug. 15, 1910.)

And: "Money allowance for clothing for all enlisted men of the U.S. Army, except Philippine Scouts, from July 1, 1911: Initial allowance—First enlistment, \$69.39; re-enlistment, \$30.56." (Taken from page 9, W.D.G.O. 67, 1911.)

In a "codicil," or later order, it is explained that the word "re-enlistment" in the above means men who re-enlist within three months from date of discharge, or, reduced to plain English, Congress says: We will give you \$45 as a bonus if you re-enlist within three months after your discharge from your first enlistment.

On the other hand, the War Department states: "If you re-enlist within three months after any discharge

we will take away \$38.83 of your clothing money, leaving you a net balance of \$6.17 if you are fortunate enough to be re-enlisting for the first time, but if you are re-enlisting for the second time (or any greater number) we will fine you \$38.83 for re-enlisting within three months from the date of your last discharge."

Another:

Congress has authorized the wearing of medals and insignia of patriotic societies upon full dress occasions by persons who are members of the military establishments of the United States, provided they are members in their own right of such patriotic societies or organizations.

Good.

The War Department says: "If you were in certain campaigns you must buy certain medals of the Quartermaster's Department and wear them on all occasions of ceremony. The medals are by order a part of the uniform." The War Department then says that under no circumstances will you wear the medals purchased of the Quartermaster's Department and the medals of patriotic societies at the same time.

Again, in plain English, you can wear the badges, etc., authorized by Congress, but you will be out of uniform, and any inspecting officer must "skin" you if he officially catches you at it.

INTERESTED.

ON BEHALF OF THE VETERINARIANS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Sept. 29, 1911.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Personally, I agree with Lieut. Rodman Butler that commissions will not make more efficient veterinarians—or will they make better first lieutenants. Commissions are asked for by veterinarians in order that after certain years of service they may get increased pay to enable them to live a little more comfortably, marry, have children, educate them decently, and leave them something, just like the rest of the world is trying to do.

When Lieut. Rodman Butler was an enlisted man he would have been very much astonished and hurt if officers had written that enlisted men did not need commissions, but a good stiff drill every week or so.

Good, stiff examinations every year or two do not necessarily make good veterinarians. To meet the present horse knowledge of the Army, a veterinarian has to be more of a good practical horsemaster than a candidate for examinations. This narrow view is a very common one, unfortunately. It is a pity that veterinarians have asked for recommendations for commissions from officers. Those in authority will eventually give to veterinarians what they themselves earn; not by petitions and recommendations, but by good practical knowledge and work.

Most of us recognize this, and are trying to carry out the idea; and so many officers of the Army are in sympathy with us that we can afford to smile at the spleenetic ebullitions of some of them.

R. VANS AGNEW, Veterinarian, 5th Cav.

TRIBUTE TO COL. H. W. WHEELER.

Pacific Grove, Cal., Oct. 9, 1911.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your JOURNAL of Sept. 30 makes note of the retirement of Col. H. W. Wheeler, of the Regular Army. Your statements concerning Colonel Wheeler are correct in every respect as to the fight of Lieut. Austin Henley, of Troop H, 6th U.S. Cav. The troop was ordered out from Fort Lyon, Colo., to try and capture the hostile Indians from the southern agencies consisting of Comanches, Kiowas, Cheyennes. The command left Fort Lyon and fought the Indians at Sappa Creek, Kas., on Sept. 9, 1874, capturing and destroying their summer village. During that fight Colonel Wheeler, although a civilian and post trader at Fort Wallace, volunteered his service to find the Indians after finding their camp. All arrangements were made and forty-two men of Troop H, 6th U.S. Cav., under Lieutenant Henley, fought the Indians from three o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock, killing forty-seven bucks, six squaws and seven papooses, after losing two men and five wounded. Colonel Wheeler showed himself a soldier and one that could be depended on any occasion. As one who was in that engagement I may say that I am glad that Colonel Wheeler has earned his colonelcy and send him a soldier's good wishes. I could give you more of this fight, but it may not interest you.

JOHN W. BURKETT, Late 6th and 7th U.S. Cav.

THE SINGLE LIST FOR PROMOTION.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have read with increasing interest the various expressions of opinions on the proposed single list for the commissioned personnel of our mobile Army. To-day I have at hand the JOURNAL of Oct. 7, in which appears an article written by "Base Line," and it is that article which induces me to express my opinion.

"Base Line," in my judgment, deserves a niche in the Hall of Fame. Without a doubt he has the solution, and I'll bet he had no especial difficulty in solving the problem either. The plan as proposed by "Base Line" is so full of good sense and clear logic, fairness and justice that the contrast between it and other schemes proposed is painful. His plan is eminently so far ahead of any other that I am inclined to believe that he is of very low rank, possibly a second lieutenant.

SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY.

AIGUILLETTES FOR ALL STAFF OFFICERS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Noticing the article signed "Old Timer" in your issue of Oct. 7, regarding the aiguillette I wish to add my voice for its adoption for all staff officers.

This is a subject that has been commented upon, and not in the most favorable terms, by a number of officers of foreign armies. They cannot understand why all officers belonging to the staff do not wear the aiguillette, nor has it ever been understood by our own Service why it was given to one class of staff officers and not to all. The argument used by "Old Timer" appears to me to be most logical. Now that so much is being undertaken to rectify errors that have existed in the past as to uniforms, let all officers wear the aiguillette by all means. Let us go back to the order of 1832 and prescribe the aiguillette for all staff officers with the full dress uniform.

STAFF OFFICER.

As a result of the investigation which has been going on at the navy yard at Washington into the alleged shortage of over \$3,000,000, due to loose bookkeeping, Secretary of the Navy Meyer, on Oct. 16, announced the transfer of Paymr. John H. Merriam from the navy yard at Washington to the Naval Home at Philadelphia. Paymaster Merriam will be succeeded by Pay Inspr. Harry E. Biscoe, who was paymaster of the North Atlantic Fleet, but was recently detached and ordered to Norfolk for duty. Paymaster Merriam will relieve Pay Dir. Mitchell C. McDonald, who is to be sent to Yokohama, relieving Paymr. Fred W. Holt. The investigation conducted by the Secretary of the Navy into the accounts of the Washington Navy Yard has brought the alleged deficit of over \$3,000,000 down to \$800,000, and it is expected that before it has been completed the alleged shortage will all be accounted for. Speaking of the errors in bookkeeping of the yard the Boston Transcript says: "The explanation is sufficient, but we shall not be surprised if the usual muckrakers' chorus of 'graft' is promptly raised with the Washington Navy Yard as a horrible example. Such a chorus is the penalty to which any scrupulous investigating department head renders his fellow citizens liable. But reform must not halt to escape offensive noise. It must go on trusting that the good sense of the people will realize that while it is easy for officers to neglect their vouchers, it is impossible for workmen at the Washington Yard to conceal gun forgings worth \$100,000 under their coats or to hide gun carriages in their dinner pails. The failure to record what became of one modern naval gun of the highest class, costing \$100,000 or more, would go far toward heaping up a shortage of great amount. Yet that very gun can be traced by its identification marks, by the accounts of the department, by the receipts of various bureaus, but not by the books of the Washington Navy Yard. To install a system so accurate and comprehensive that its accounts shall render the trailing of supplies by trained experts unnecessary is the purpose of Secretary Meyer, and the condition of the Washington Navy Yard vindicates that purpose, if any vindication is necessary."

Making a strong plea for an adequate Navy for the purposes of defense, E. K. Roden, of the Navy League, published a letter in the Scranton Truth of Oct. 7 apropos of the Tripolitan war, pointing out, as we have already shown, that Turkey's weakness on the sea will bring about the loss to her of valuable territory. Despite an army that has before proved its worth, Turkey is virtually defenseless in this instance because of her inability to transport troops to Tripoli. The lesson of all this is that a nation should have an all-round scheme of defense, and not depend wholly upon either land or sea strength. It is instructive to note that only within recent years has Germany awakened to the value of such a system of military preparedness. Two decades ago the German navy was not considered as important among her military assets, the general belief being that Germany would count upon land superiority in the event of war. Under the government of the present Kaiser Germany has gone in for an all-round military development. The beginning of the Dreadnought period gave Germany a chance to compete with Great Britain in fleet strength as if both began on equal terms, and the result has been that the growth of Germany's sea power has been one of the wonderful phases of that nation's progress in the last decade. With a navy that promises soon to stand in the second rank, being surpassed only by that of England, Germany is now in a position in which she can take care of herself both on land and sea.

"Optimist," who hails from San Francisco, tells the New York Sun that "our actual need to-day is that of enough Infantry and Field Artillery regiments to permit the immediate organization of at least six tactical divisions. There is already enough Cavalry for such organization, with enough over to form one complete Cavalry division, all that is justifiable. We have, in fact, all the elements necessary except the Infantry and the Field Artillery, the two arms which form the bulk of every mobile Army and the only arms which in themselves can form an army." He says further: "One great difficulty has been the tendency of the administrative staff to 'run' the Army. This tendency is still manifest in some quarters, but the hold of the staff has been loosened and gradually the line is coming into its own. The old jealousies and petty dissension between the line and staff must finally vanish when the staff, as such, is eliminated. Improvement in administration will be steady, for the officers detailed from the line to fill vacancies are bound to be men of experience in military matters. We are long on technique and short on practice. We have many schools and too few night drills and maneuvers to prove the necessity of discipline and training. There is a great tendency on the part of officers to slight their present work, looking through and beyond their respective grades to that of major general."

Lieut. Herbert W. Yemans, M.R.C., U.S.A., who recently returned to Fort Wayne after attending the Esperanto Congress at Antwerp, Belgium, where he was honored by being appointed temporary chairman and officially opened the congress, was tendered a reception at the Randolph Hotel, in Detroit, Mich., on Oct. 14. The Free Press quotes Lieutenant Yemans as saying that the Esperanto Congress was attended by about 1,800 delegates, who came from all parts of the civilized world. It began on Aug. 18. Next day Dr. Zamenhof, the originator of the Esperanto language, was presented with a silver cup by the City Council. The opening of the congress was marked with impressive ceremonies. Baron Van der Biest-Andelhof was made general chairman, and M. Chavet secretary. Among the nations represented were Brazil, Chili, Guatemala, the United States, Belgium, China, Norway, Persia, Russia, Roumania, Spain. Cracow was selected as the place for the convention next year. "I was surprised to perceive the rapid strides which Esperanto has taken in all the European countries," Dr. Yemans said. "In all of the large cities there is an Esperanto bureau, where the member of any local organization can obtain information as to lodging and so on. Most of the railroad and transportation companies are publishing prospectuses in the Esperanto language. At the devotional religious services held during the congress prayer books in Esperanto were in use." Dr. Yemans paid a visit to the national Esperanto headquarters at Washington.

Hon. John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, is president of the national body, of which Dr. Yemans is vice president.

The towing of ships through the Panama Canal will be done on the lines of an invention made by Edward Schildhauer, of the canal engineering staff. A patent has been applied for but the Government will have the right to use it without remuneration. The system provides for the passing through the locks of a ship at the rate of two miles an hour, the vessel being held steady between four lines of taut hawsers. A ship will come to a full stop in the forebay of the locks, where four hawsers will be attached to it, two forward on either side and two aft. At their other ends these hawsers will be attached to the windlasses of four electric towing locomotives, operating on the lock walls, two forward towing, and two aft being towed by their hawsers, thus holding the ship steady. There will be two systems of tracks, one for towing and the other for the return of the locomotives when not towing. Each locomotive will consist of three parts, two tractors and between them a windlass. The tractors will each consist of a four-wheel truck upon which are mounted a motor and a control apparatus. They will run as rack or friction locomotives at the will of the operator, and the whole locomotive can be controlled from either cab. Pictures of these locomotives appear in the Sept. 27 issue of the Canal Record.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, of which Capt. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., is president, is in a flourishing condition. Evidently the colleges and universities throughout the land are reaching the firm conviction that a nation-wide effort is necessary to secure the best educational results from collegiate athletics, and it is on this account that the Association has grown in membership to some eighty colleges and universities whose students number more than 100,000. The annual meeting will take place at 10 a.m., Thursday, Dec. 28, 1911, in the Hotel Astor, New York city. The program includes an address on "The Military Value of Athletics to a Nation," by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, U.S.A.; "Collegiate Athletics from the Viewpoint of the President of a University," will be discussed by Chancellor McCormick, University of Pittsburgh, and "The Influence of Collegiate Athletics upon Preparatory Schools," by Professor Scudder, Rutgers Preparatory School. Opportunity will be given for an interchange of views from representatives of all parts of the country on topics of immediate and general interest. The secretary of the Association is Prof. F. W. Nicolson, Middletown, Conn.

In a speech before the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Convention, convened at Chicago last week, Governor Eberhart, of Minnesota, said: "The construction of a waterway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf involves not only the building of a permanent canal not less than eighteen or twenty feet in depth and of sufficient width to accommodate the rapidly increasing traffic, but also the equipment of wharves, docks, yards, warehouses and boats, as well as adequate loading and unloading facilities. That the total expense of construction and equipping the Lakes-to-the-Gulf waterway will be somewhat greater than estimated is readily conceded, but even if it should be fifty per cent. greater and approximately a total of \$300,000,000 it would unquestionably be a sound financial investment. Unless this waterway route is built the greatest benefits of the Panama Canal to the United States will be lost, and that colossal waterway enterprise will be chiefly of value to Europe in obtaining a short haul to the Pacific Ocean and the world markets."

A surprisingly large number of National Rifle Association members have provided themselves with the latest model Army rifle this fall for use in big game hunting. Many letters have reached the office of the Association from these members telling of the marvelous efficiency of this rifle as a game gun and the great advantage in having an absolutely flat trajectory up to four hundred yards, and throwing a bullet which, apparently, has an explosive effect upon entering the animal. Seldom more than one hit is ever required, with the result that an exceedingly small portion of wounded animals escape. Arms and the Man, to which we are indebted for this information, says: "The Government is fortunate in being the possessor of such an all-round good arm—an arm which has already won all of the international championships that are lying around loose, and which now bids fair to lead the strictly hunting rifles at their own game."

President Taft is being commended in official circles for a precedent which he has established. This is the sending of an aid to represent him personally at funerals of high government officials and foreign diplomats when he is out of the city. Without exception President Taft has attended in person every funeral of a high official held in Washington while he was in the city. Last fall he was absent at the time of the funeral of Señor Cruz, the Chilean Minister. He wired directions to Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., his naval aid, to represent him. This was done also at the funeral of Rear Admiral Schley, and again on Oct. 17 at the funeral of Justice Harlan. At the funerals of Señor Cruz and Rear Admiral Schley Lieutenant Commander Palmer appeared in full dress uniform, but at the request of the family of Justice Harlan, who wished no official display, he appeared in regulation civilian dress.

Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey, in an address in New York city on Oct. 17, reviewed the Turco-Italian war question and condemned Italy's action in bombarding and seizing Tripoli as tyrannical and piratical. He said that in not intervening the other nations that signed The Hague treaties of 1899 and 1907 violated the second and third articles of those agreements. Even if the nations of Europe did not intervene, it was the duty of the United States to do so, and the administration at Washington lost a great opportunity by holding aloof. Mr. Straus said that the failure of the Christian nations to fulfil their solemn

agreement would arouse the Mohammedan peoples and cause them to feel that any contracts made with them will not be observed. This failure may also suggest the futility of the present patent methods of preventing war by paper agreements, which, as all experience shows, are only observed so far and so long as the interests of the parties to the compact prompt their observance.

In the negotiations for the settlement of various claims arising out of the seizure of ships in the war between Russia and Japan the Russian government claimed that the seizure between Feb. 6 and Feb. 9, 1904, of the Russian merchant vessels *Rossija*, *Ekaterinoslav*, *Manchuria* and *Argoun*, having been effected before the commencement of hostilities, was not only unwarranted by the law of nations, but was also irreconcilable with the spirit of the Imperial Ordinance No. 20 of 1904, and that the confiscation of the three ships, *Kazan*, *Angara* and *Orel*, formerly used as Russian hospital ships, was a violation of the principles of The Hague Convention of 1899. The Japanese government has decided to deliver to Russia the *Angara*. The cases of the schooners *Kompira Maru* and *Miye Maru* have also been brought to a final solution, by which Russia handed over to the Japanese government 60,000 roubles.

Justice Gould, of Washington, D.C., cited the president and the secretary of the Humane Society before him to show cause why they should not be adjudged guilty of contempt on the charge of an agent of the society that he had been threatened with dismissal if he responded to the summons to act as a juror. It might make service in the National Guard more attractive to young men if employers who threaten their men with dismissal if they absent themselves from their work to do duty with the military organization of which they are members could be treated in the same stern way. Recently in Richmond, Va., employers not only made threats of that kind, but when charged with it openly admitted it. There being no law to fit the case, nothing could be done to them.

Capt. Monroe C. Kerth, of the General Staff, U.S.A., Division of Militia Affairs, and Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A.C., were contributors to the proceedings of the National Guard Association reported on page 211. Captain Kerth read a paper on Militia officers' camps of instruction and Captain Carpenter gave an interesting and instructive talk on the Coast Artillery Reserves of the Organized Militia. He spoke of the War Department's attitude and appreciation of the great improvement shown by the organization; he also discussed dummy armament equipment in armories, and gave as his opinion that when this equipment was supplied to the troops in the National Guard Service that much greater improvement would be shown all along the line.

It is stated that the Nobel prize for physics will be awarded this year, probably, to Thomas A. Edison, the American electrician and inventor. The prize in 1909 was divided between William Marconi, of wireless telegraphy fame, and Prof. Ferdinand K. Braun, of Strassburg. Previous awards of the Nobel prize for physics include the following eminent men: Professor Röntgen, of Munich (1901), discovered of the so-called X-rays; Prof. Philip Leonard, of Kiel University (1905), for researches into cathode rays; Prof. Gabriel Lippmann, of the University of Paris (1908), known for discoveries in optics and color photography.

The project of establishing a Canadian navy does not make much progress. In 1909 Canada decided to create a fleet of small cruisers and destroyers manned by Canadian crews to remain in Canadian waters and be subject only to the control of the Canadian government, unless by it specially transferred to the imperial authorities in time of war. Violent opposition to any naval policy has developed in Quebec. Although tenders were long ago invited for the construction in Canada of four "Bristol" cruisers and six "river" destroyers no contracts have been let.

It is apparent that the new Infantry Drill Regulations have aroused a lively interest and discussion among Infantry officers. On another page we publish several letters concerning the new drill which are written in the spirit of candid criticism, and not of merely fault-finding. There is clearly a desire to ascertain the truth and to comprehend the full meaning of this latest conception of Infantry combat. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL welcomes communications of this character, and will gladly lend its columns to elucidations of this absorbing subject.

Huge boulders have been encountered in the naval station slips during the progress of the dredging work at Pearl Harbor, H.T. Many of them are very large and all of them are elusive to the grapplers, and no plan has been perfected as yet to get them out, as they cannot be sucked up through the dredging paraphernalia employed by the dredge Pearl Bar.

The regular monthly meeting of the medical officers of the U.S. Navy attached to the U.S. Navy Yard and Station, New York, N.Y., was held at the naval hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11. P.A. Surg. Francis M. Shook read a very interesting paper on "Dysentery," illustrating his remarks by lantern slides.

Word has been received at the War Department that Secretary of War Stimson and Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, who have been on an inspection tour through the Southwest, are expected in Washington about Oct. 25.

The commanding general of the Western Division has been authorized to remove the company of Coast Artillery, now at Campo, Cal., back to its station at Fort Rosecrans.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

On Sept. 30, 1911, in St. Mary's P.E. Church at Ardmore, Pa., Dorothy, third daughter of Henry Butler Hughes, became the bride of George Ashbridge, jr., only brother of the late Lieut. William Ashbridge, 14th U.S. Inf. After a short southern trip they are now occupying their little home at Swedesford Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, near Glenlock P.O., Pa.

Karl D. Klemm, formerly second lieutenant, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Gertrude Heim, of Kansas City, Mo., was married Tuesday, Oct. 17, 1911, at the home of the bride. The ceremony took place in the presence of relatives and close friends. Mr. Klemm resigned from the Army last September to enter commercial life.

The wedding of Miss Frances Healy and Ensign Seymour Edwards Holliday, U.S. Navy, took place on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 18, at Williams Bay, Wis. The attendants were Misses Mary Virginia and Anita Healy as bridesmaids, and Mr. Edgar A. Ewing, of Chicago, as best man, only the immediate members of the family being present.

Miss Margaret Mackay, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay, was married at Paris, France, Oct. 13, 1911, to P.A. Paymr. Jere Maupin, U.S.N. Owing to the bride's family being in mourning, the wedding was quiet, only half a dozen relatives and friends being present at the civil and religious ceremonies. The civil service was performed at the Mairie of the Seventh Arrondissement. Witnesses for the bride were Mr. Julian W. Robbins and Miss Ethel Kingsland, and for the bridegroom Mr. George L. Kingsland and Miss Margaret A. Mackay, aunt of the bride. Besides the latter's parents, Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff, U.S.N., the American Naval Attaché at Paris, and Miss Julian Robbins were present. From the Mairie the newly married couple and their friends drove straight to the American Church in the Avenue de l'Alma, where a simple religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, the bride being given away by her father. There was a small family dinner party afterward at the Carlton Hotel. The bride and groom are on honeymoon in Spain.

Miss Marion Marguerite La Tourette and Paymr. Edwards S. Stalnaker, U.S.N., were married Oct. 11, 1911, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. C. M. La Tourette, at Oak Lane, near Philadelphia, Pa. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Jordan, of St. Martin's Episcopal Church, at Oak Lane. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. Lawrence D. Fuller, of San Francisco, and Miss La Tourette. The best man was Paymr. David M. Addison, U.S.N., of Washington, D.C.

P.A. Surg. Frank P. W. Hough, U.S.N., and Mrs. Helen Stewart Spanton, of New York city, were married at Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 14, 1911, at midnight by Justice of Peace William C. Runge at his law office. The wedding had been planned for earlier in the evening, but was delayed through the bride missing her train at New York. She arrived on board a late train with her brother, who acted as one of the witnesses of the ceremony. Surgeon Hough, who has just returned from Cuba, where he was on duty on board the battleship New Hampshire, arrived in Greenwich in the afternoon.

Chaplain Julian E. Yates, U.S.A., and Miss Janet Weir, daughter of Mr. Robert Weir, were married in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 11, 1911, by Rev. Dr. Robert P. Kerr at the bride's home, 2123 St. Paul street. The ceremony was witnessed by the members of the two families and a few intimate friends. The bride wore a costume of white crepe meteor, with an overdress of imported embroidery and point lace, and a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms, and carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Her only ornaments were pearls, heirlooms in her family. The maid of honor was Miss Rose Virginia Duer. After the honeymoon Chaplain and Mrs. Yates will be at Fort McHenry, Md.

Mrs. Francis Hawks Cameron announces the marriage of her daughter, Eugenie Le Grand Wadsworth, and Mr. Allen Hemingway Platt, of New York and New Haven, on Oct. 6, 1911.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Langdon Buck, 5th U.S. Inf., announce the engagement of their daughter, Winona Hawthrone, to Capt. Vincent Martin Elmore, U.S.A. Owing to the recent death of Captain Elmore's mother the wedding will be a very quiet one. The ceremony will be performed at Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N.Y., the latter part of November, 1911.

Mr. Luther Freeman, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, U.S.A., and Miss Margaret Stuart Wilcox were married at Douglas, Wyo., recently.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahn, 7th U.S. Cav., aviator and balloonist, and Miss Gertrude E. Jenner, daughter of the late Judge John W. Jenner, were married at Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1911. Lieutenant Lahn and his bride will soon depart for the Philippines, where he will join his regiment.

Miss Georgia Hays Lyon and Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 4th U.S. Field Art., were married at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lyon, Livingston Heights, Va., Oct. 18, 1911, in the presence of a large number of their relatives and friends. Rev. James H. W. Blake, of Christ Church, Georgetown, D.C., officiated. The house was decorated with foliage and wild flowers from the woods. The bride was escorted by her father, and was gowned in crepe de chine over white satin, with tulle veil caught in place by lilies of the valley. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Margaret Springs Lyon, sister of the bride, was the only attendant. Lieut. Allan C. McBride, 4th Field Art., U.S.A., was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held and an elaborate wedding breakfast was served. Lieut. and Mrs. Devers left on an afternoon train for New York, West Point, Niagara Falls, Chicago and Denver, en route to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., where the former is stationed. Mrs. Devers's traveling suit was gray satin, with hat and gloves to match. The bride's gifts included a number of handsome and useful articles in gold, silver, china, cut glass, brass, etc.

A very beautiful wedding occurred at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 18, 1911, when Miss Lulie Augusta Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, became the bride of Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N. The ceremony was very quietly performed at eight o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents in Freemason street, in the presence of only the relatives and a few very intimate friends, the Rev. Joseph Rennie, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, being the celebrant. The house was elaborately decorated in yellow and green smilax, plants and lovely flowers converting the rooms into a veritable bower. Miss Emily

Fuller Johnston, only sister of the bride, attended her as maid of honor. Miss Vera Palmer, of Savannah, Ga.; Miss Claude Coleman, of San Antonio, Texas, and Miss Katherine Dickson, of Norfolk, acted as bridesmaids, and little Miss Ellen Taussig, of Philadelphia, niece of the groom, was flower girl. Lieutenant Commander Taussig was attended by his brother, Mr. Hawley Taussig, of Philadelphia, as best man. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore an exquisite wedding gown, fashioned of white liberty satin, designed with a graceful court train of brocade satin. The bodice was elaborately embroidered in pearls, and the gown was handsomely trimmed with duchesse and rose point lace. The long bridal veil of illusion was caught with a chaplet of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. Her only ornament was a beautiful bar pin of diamonds, the gift of the groom. Immediately following the ceremony a largely attended reception was held. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Taussig and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Taussig. The dining room was most attractively decorated in the prevailing color tones. After receiving the congratulations of their friends the bride and groom left for a Northern bridal journey. Upon their return they will spend some time at the Boston Navy Yard.

Mr. Charles Hamilton Dorsey, of Galveston, Texas, has announced the marriage of his daughter, Lucy Talbot Dorsey, to Lieut. John Blackwell Maynard, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A. The wedding was solemnized on Thursday, Oct. 19, at 7:30 p.m., at the Dorsey residence, 1323 Tremont street. Miss Dorsey's bridal attendants were Miss Emily Dorsey, sister of the bride, maid of honor; Misses Erna Schmidt and Florence Whipple, of Houston, Texas; Miss Gladys Crane, of Fort Smith, Ark., and Miss Mary Calvert, of Galveston, bridesmaids. Lieutenant Maynard was attended by his brother, Lieut. Edwin B. Maynard, M.R.C., U.S.A., as best man. It was one of the social events of the fall season in Galveston.

Lieut. Ralston S. Holmes, U.S.N., and Miss Rachel Elizabeth Bond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bond, of Chicago, Ill., were married in Chicago Oct. 14, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Gautier, of Annapolis, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Ensign Edward Cook Raguet, U.S.N., of Davenport, Iowa, who is attached to the U.S.S. South Carolina.

Miss Dorothy Hayes, of Newark, N.J., and Lieut. Wilson E. Madden, U.S.N., were married at Colorado Springs, Colo., on Oct. 10, 1911.

Miss Grace Eaton Wood, niece of Commodore William C. Eaton, U.S.N., and Dr. Elmer H. Loomis, professor of physics at Princeton, were married on Oct. 12 at the Eaton home in Hamilton, N.Y.

The announcement is made of the engagement of Marian Gibbs, daughter of Col. Charles Churchill Gibbs, of San Antonio, Texas, to John D. Burnett, jr., 1st Lieut., 17th U.S. Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Trotter, 2211 De Lancey street, Philadelphia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Trotter, and Lieut. Louis C. Farley, U.S.N.

Mr. Burr R. Tracy announces the marriage of his daughter, Anne, to Mr. Darius Willette Wilkins on Oct. 16, 1911, at Washington, D.C. Miss Tracy is a sister of Mrs. John P. Wade, wife of Captain Wade, U.S.A.; of Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell, wife of Captain Ansell, U.S.A.; and of Major Joseph P. Tracy, C.A.C. At home after Oct. 20, 226 North Capitol street.

RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Winfred B. Carr, 6th U.S. Field Art., a member of the Army Service School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., committed suicide early on the morning of Oct. 18, 1911, by shooting himself through the head with an Army revolver. Captain Carr was to have married Miss Jeanette Frances Clark, daughter of Major and Mrs. Charles C. Clark, 27th U.S. Inf., of Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Nov. 1, and invitations had been sent out for the ceremony. Captain Carr planned to depart from Fort Leavenworth on Oct. 30 for a six days' leave. On the night of Oct. 17 he talked to Miss Clark over the telephone. Captain Carr's brother officers and friends are mystified by his death. They are unable to discover any reason why he should have killed himself. Captain Carr was born in Vermont Oct. 8, 1875, and was appointed a second lieutenant, 2d U.S. Artillery, July 9, 1898. He reached the grade of captain Feb. 21, 1903. He was a graduate of the Artillery School, class of 1907. He would have been graduated from the Staff College next year. He was considered one of the most efficient officers stationed at the post.

Senior Capt. Albert Buhrer, U.S.R.C.S., retired, died at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 13, 1911. He was born in Germany June 2, 1838, and entered the Revenue Cutter Service Oct. 7, 1871, as a third lieutenant. He was retired June 2, 1902.

The death of the Rev. Edward Hackley Carmichael Goodwin, chaplain at Governors Island for thirty-three years from 1871 to 1904, is noted in our Governors Island letter.

Mr. W. H. Baun Hinckman, who died very suddenly at Newport, R.I., had been visiting his step-son, Major Delamere Skerrett, C.A.C. Mr. Hinckman's career in the business world in New York made him well known and beloved, a unique figure in his character and characteristics; a gentleman of the old school, of one of the oldest and best families of New York.

Mrs. R. Dorsey Coale, daughter of the late Capt. John W. Howison, U.S.R.C.S., and niece of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, U.S.N., and of Capt. of Engrs. A. J. Howison, U.S.R.C.S., died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 6, 1911.

Nannie Louise Rodgers, daughter of Serena L. Rodgers, and of the late Augustus F. Rodgers, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, died at San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 28, 1911.

The remains of Lieut. John R. Lynch, 3d U.S. Inf., who killed himself at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 9, 1911, were buried Oct. 11, with military honors. Captain Barton W. Perry, U.S.A., officiated and the 3d U.S. Cavalry marched as escort.

Mrs. Frances Courtney Carrington, wife of Gen. Henry Beebe Carrington, U.S.A., retired, of Indian wars fame, died Oct. 17, 1911, at her home at 19 Summer street, Hyde Park, Mass., at the age of sixty-six years, following an illness of two years. She was the author of

"Army Life on the Plains," dealing with Indian uprisings, in which she had a memorable experience and suffered terrible hardships. Her first husband was Lieut. G. W. Grunmond, 18th U.S. Inf., who was killed by Indians in 1866 near Fort Phil Kearny. With him in that engagement was General Carrington, whom she married on April 3, 1871. Mrs. Carrington was the youngest daughter of Robert and Eliza J. (Haynes) Courtney, a family noted for its loyalty to the Union. She was born in Franklin, Tenn., on Jan. 15, 1845. Her family, after the battle of Franklin, rescued more than two hundred wounded Union soldiers, converted a church into a hospital and took sole charge of their nursing until eighteen days later Federal troops again occupied the place. This service was officially recognized by General Thomas and other Federal officers. Mrs. Carrington had lived in Hyde Park for twenty-five years. She was a member of the First Congregational Church, the Woman's Relief Corps and had taken an active part in the Current Events Club. She is survived by her husband and two daughters, Miss Jane Carrington and Mrs. Henrietta Freeman, wife of Dr. George F. Freeman, U.S.N.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

A son, Francis G. Ricker, was born to the wife of Lieut. Lawrence C. Ricker, U.S.A., at Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1911.

Mrs. Harry George, wife of Capt. Harry George, U.S.N., is living at the Schuyler, 57-63 West Forty-fifth street, New York city.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., who has been staying at the Curtis Hotel at Lenox, Mass., has returned to Washington, D.C.

Mrs. John Charles Fremont, widow of Rear Admiral Fremont, U.S.N., was in Paris, France, Oct. 18, on her way to Italy for the winter.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., left the Hot Springs, Va., last week, where she has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Harry Alexander.

Mrs. Hugh Sereen Brown, wife of Captain Brown, of Columbus Barracks, Columbus, Ohio, who has been suffering from an attack of neuritis in her right arm for the past three weeks, is improving slowly.

Mrs. T. O. Murphy and daughter, Evelyn, have moved to 2020 Broadway, San Francisco, where they will remain during the absence of Major Murphy, who sails Nov. 6 to join his regiment, the 19th Infantry, in the Philippines.

The marriage of Miss Rosalie Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Warringer Thompson, of Louisville, Ky., to Mr. Harold Connell Washburn, professor of English at the U.S. Naval Academy, will take place on Tuesday, Oct. 28, at the Thompson home in Louisville, Ky.

Brig. Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wotherspoon and Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, U.S.A., and Mrs. Garlington and Miss Sallie Garlington will sail for this country from England on Oct. 20, and upon their arrival will return to Washington, D.C. General Wotherspoon and General Garlington recently attended the maneuvers of the German army.

Among the debutantes in Washington, D.C., this season will be Miss Margaret Strother Smith, daughter of Comdr. William S. Smith, U.S.N., and Mrs. Smith; Miss Mary Irwin, daughter of Comdr. William M. Irwin, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Irwin; Miss Emily Beatty, daughter of Capt. Frank E. Beatty, U.S.N., and Mrs. Beatty, and Miss Frances Hodges, daughter of Col. Harry F. Hodges, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hodges.

The Cleveland Leader of Oct. 15 publishes with several humorous illustrations some verses entitled "The Obnoxious Hatpin, the tragic end of a pernicious hedgehog struck by lightning which mistook some hatpins for fuse boxes." A correspondent informs us that the author of this jeu d'esprit is Brevet Col. Albert Barnes, U.S.A., major, retired, for some time captain, 7th Cavalry, and now a resident of Cleveland.

Rear Admiral F. J. Drake, U.S.N., who is a patient at the John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., is reported to be much improved. The Admiral on Oct. 14 was feeling so much better that he spent some time away from the hospital with his wife. Mrs. Drake is visiting friends in Baltimore during her husband's stay at the hospital. Admiral Drake is under the care of Dr. Hugh Young, who attended him two years ago when he was at the same hospital being treated for intestinal troubles. Although his condition is far from serious, it is not known how long he may be forced to remain in the hospital.

Gen. George H. Harries, of the District of Columbia National Guard, is to be tendered a farewell dinner in Washington by his friends before he leaves for Chicago. The dinner will be given Nov. 15, at the New Willard Hotel, a day or two after the annual meeting of the Board of Trade, when General Harries will lay down the office of president of that organization. Among those on the dinner committee are Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Brig. Gen. James Allen, U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, U.S.N., and Robert S. Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War. It is estimated that between two hundred and three hundred guests will have to be provided for.

During the ceremonies connected with the inauguration of Dr. Guy Potter Benton as president of the University of Vermont on Oct. 5 and 6 a number of officers of the Army took a prominent part. There were present some two hundred delegates from other colleges and universities of the United States, Canada and Europe, among whom were Major William Hay, 10th U.S. Cav., representing Pennsylvania State College, and Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, 5th U.S. Inf., representing the University of Minnesota. Colonel Jones, 10th U.S. Cav., with a large number of the officers of his regiment, was present on Oct. 6, and took part in the academic procession from the library of the university to the Strong Theater, in Burlington. Governor Meade, with his staff, of which Lieut. John B. Barnes is a member, was present, and administered the oath of office to Dr. Benton. All the officers of the Army and Militia wore the full dress uniform, except Captain Sigerfoos, who appeared in the cap, hood and gown of a master of laws of the University of Minnesota, of which he is a graduate. Capt. H. L. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, was the university marshal for the occasion and formed the academic procession, which, with the full dress uniforms of the officers and brilliant academic costumes of the delegates and members of the faculty and graduates of the University of Vermont, was a beautiful sight, and one long to be remembered because of the many distinguished men from all over the world who took part in it.

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Med. Insp. James E. Gardner, U.S.N., has taken the house 1528 Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C., for the season.

Major William G. Powell, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Powell have taken the residence 2150 Florida avenue, Washington, D.C., for the season.

Capt. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and Mrs. Brooke sailed from New York for Panama on Oct. 14, to be gone several weeks.

Lieut. Comdr. William Watts, U.S.N., and Mrs. Watts have leased the residence, 1205 Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

The wardroom officers of the U.S.S. Montgomery entertained at dinner on board ship on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, at Old Point Comfort, Va.

Rear Admiral Andrew Dunlap, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Dunlap are taking a motor trip through the Berkshires before returning to Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. Henry Todd, widow of Professor Todd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Scott, widow of Major Douglass Scott, U.S.A., are at the Westminster, Seventeenth and Q streets, Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Miss Jane Wilkes, daughter of the late Admiral Wilkes, U.S.N., who spent the summer in Saluda, N.C., has returned to Washington, D.C., and is at her Connecticut avenue home for the winter.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and small daughter have returned to their Nineteenth street residence, in Washington, D.C., after having spent the summer in Clinton, N.Y.

Capt. John Guest, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Guest and the latter's sister, Miss Randall, will return to Washington, D.C., early next month to spend the winter, after having spent the past year in European travel.

Among the passengers arriving in New York on board the S.S. Oceanic on Wednesday, Oct. 11, were Med. Dir. John C. Boyd, U.S.N., and Mrs. Boyd and Miss Alice Boyd, who have returned to their home in Washington, D.C.

Ensign William Price Williamson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Williamson are visiting Ensign Williamson's parents, Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Williamson, at their home, 2006 R street, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Gherardi, wife of Lieut. Comdr. Walter R. Gherardi, U.S.N., is spending some time in New York to be with Lieutenant Commander Gherardi, who is attached to the U.S.S. Delaware at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mrs. A. J. Hanlon, of Fort Snelling, entertained at luncheon on Monday, Oct. 9, in honor of Lieut. Richard B. Going, of Fort Sheridan, Ill. Mrs. Hanlon also entertained at dinner on Oct. 12 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Allen H. Platt, of New York. Covers were placed for eight.

Capt. Joseph S. Herron, 2d Cav., who has been on leave in the United States for several weeks and later on special duty, will sail from San Francisco on the November transport to rejoin his regiment in the Philippines. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Herron, and will be stationed at Jolo.

The admiral's flag presented to Admiral Togo by the Army and Navy Club, of New York city, during his visit to New York, is to become an heirloom in the family of the Japanese warrior. He has written to the club saying: "The flag I shall hand down to my children to preserve forever as a family treasure."

Mrs. Zalinski, wife of Col. M. Gray Zalinski, of the Q.M. Dept., has gone to Panama with her brother, Senator Frank B. Brandegee, of Connecticut, who is chairman of the Intercoceanic Canal Committee of the Senate. The Congressional party will spend a week inspecting the canal and stop at Havana for a few days on the return journey.

Colonel Von Schrader, U.S.A., Q.M., Western Division, has been in Seattle on a tour of inspection and was accompanied on his tour by Capt. J. R. Pourie, constructing Q.M. of Puget Sound posts. While at Fort Worden they were luncheon guests of Col. and Mrs. Bailey. Colonel Von Schrader was also entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Pourie before leaving Seattle for San Francisco.

Miss Fannie Chaffee Grant, granddaughter of the late President Grant, and daughter of Mr. U. S. Grant, jr., of San Diego, Cal., was married at Adrian, Mich., Oct. 16, 1911, to Mr. Isaac Hart Purdy, of New York city, at the residence of Mr. A. H. Wood, at whose home the bride's elder sister, Miss Julia Dent Grant, was married a year ago. The bride is a granddaughter of Mrs. Wood. Dean C. H. Cahner, of Christ Episcopal Church, performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Purdy will go eastward on their honeymoon trip through Canada.

The board of managers of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution, has adopted resolutions expressing appreciation of the services of the Society's historian, Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, in connection with the work of providing for the monument at Valley Forge to commemorate the Massachusetts soldiers. General Reade has enthusiastically compiled the records of the Massachusetts soldiers, and with painstaking thoroughness has made an accurate list of the Bay State Revolutionary heroes that suffered under the eyes of Washington in the winter of 1777-78.

The estate left by Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., who dropped dead in New York city Oct. 2, does not exceed \$20,000, according to the petition of his widow and children filed for the probate of his will, executed Dec. 2, 1902, on his entry into the Scottish Rite. Admiral Schley made no later will. The Admiral owned no real estate, but left life insurance, stocks, bonds, jewelry and household effects, all of which is devised to the widow, Mrs. Annie R. Schley. The three children of Admiral Schley joined in the petition that letters of administration with the will annexed be granted Mrs. Schley and that no bond be required of her. The will named no executor. Attorney John S. Blair appeared for the widow.

Lieut. C. L. Fenton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., says the San Antonio Express, "is commandant of cadets at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, succeeding Capt. Andrew Moses. Mr. Fenton is a graduate of West Point, and since he has been an officer of the Army he has served a four years' tour of duty as an instructor at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. He was in Texas last summer with the 1st Separate Brigade, which was stationed at Galveston. He has been ordered up for examination for promotion, his examination to be in December, and he will probably be a captain before the college year is out. He has made a fine impression with all of the officers of the college and with the cadet corps. His wife will join him at the college in October."

Mrs. Audenreid, widow of Col. Joseph C. Audenreid, U.S.A., who has been seriously ill in Washington, D.C., is now rapidly improving.

Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.A., who has been visiting his family in Newport, R.I., has returned to New York, N.Y.

Rear Admiral Leavitt C. Logan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Logan return to Washington this week after closing their villa in Jamestown, R.I.

A daughter, Margaret Western Wilson, was born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., recently, to the wife of Major James S. Wilson, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N., late in command of the training station at Newport, R.I., and Mrs. Hourigan will sail for Europe on Nov. 18.

Capt. Albert L. Key, U.S.N., who has recently resigned from the Navy, will with Mrs. Key and their two sons make their future home in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent, U.S.N., has been assigned to duty as aid to Admiral Dewey, and to additional duty in connection with the General Board of the Navy.

Brig. Gen. Alfred Mordecai, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mordecai have returned to their apartment at the Westmoreland, in Washington, D.C., after having spent several months in New England.

Chief Btsn. Christopher J. Cooper, U.S.N., on duty at the training station, Newport, R.I., was grand marshal of the parade in Newport Oct. 12, incident to the celebration of Columbus Day.

Major Newton Kimball, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Kimball entertained at an old-time Indiana corn roast and possum supper at their country home on Oak street, Clarendon, D.C., last week.

Capt. A. E. Saxton, 8th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Saxton are guests of Mrs. Saxton's parents, Gen. and Mrs. Godwin, at their apartment in the Dresden, Washington, D.C. Capt. and Mrs. Saxton expect to sail for Manila Dec. 5.

Mrs. Charles W. Larned with her daughters, having spent the last two months with friends in the Adirondacks and at Hoosick Falls, have established themselves for the winter at No. 134 West Seventy-fifth street, New York city.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Ford H. Brown, U.S.N., and Spencer Brown have returned to their home, 993 New York avenue, Pasadena, Cal., from a motor trip to Santa Barbara, Cal. They had as their guest in their machine Capt. and Mrs. Pearson.

Miss Alma Ruggles, daughter of the late General Ruggles, U.S.A., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott at their residence, 31 West Seventy-second street, New York, N.Y., before returning to Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Mrs. John D. Wainwright, wife of Lieut. John D. Wainwright, U.S.N., and daughter have taken apartments for the winter at Annapolis, Md. Mrs. Wainwright has been staying at the Chamberlin Hotel, Old Point, during the presence of the fleet in port.

Mrs. Sloan, wife of Lieut. Frank A. Sloan, 11th U.S. Inf., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keenan, in New York city. She will soon be joined by her husband to attend the marriage of his sister, Miss Bess Bryan Sloan, to Mr. Monson Morris, on Nov. 15.

A tablet with a life-sized portrait of the late Major Theodore K. Gibbs, designed by William Sergeant Kendall, will be placed in the gymnasium of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association at Newport, R.I. The gymnasium is being furnished by Mrs. Gibbs, widow of Major Gibbs, as a memorial to her husband.

Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Duncan celebrated the anniversary of their wedding at San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 10, which took place in Walla Walla, Wash., thirty-three years ago. Many of the officers in camp and in the post called at the quarters of the department commander and paid their respects. The consolidated bands of the 17th and 28th Infantry and the 11th Cavalry gave a concert complimentary to Gen. and Mrs. Duncan in front of the quarters.

Miss Dorothy Hayden, the eldest daughter of Capt. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hayden, arrived at Key West, Fla., Oct. 6, by the Mascotte from Tampa, having been delayed one day at Jacksonville, where she was entertained very pleasantly by Capt. and Mrs. Slattery. Miss Hayden was with her parents in New York to see her sister off for Paris, where she herself passed last winter, and went down by rail via her home in Washington, instead of with them on board of the Comal. Miss Mary Bainbridge Hayden, who passed a very happy month at the naval station, cabled her safe arrival in Paris on Oct. 5. Alfred Dorr Hayden, who was also there, is now at the Virginia Military Institute.

Surg. E. K. Sprague, of the Marine Hospital Service, entertained the evening of Oct. 12 at Key West, Fla., in honor of Capt. Edward E. Hayden, U.S.N., commandant of the naval station, who will shortly leave for his new post of duty, the Naval Home, in Philadelphia. The evening was most pleasantly spent by the gentlemen present, all of whom expressed feelings of personal regret that the genial commandant is so soon to depart from Key West. Dr. Sprague spared no pains to make the occasion a pleasant one for all and he succeeded most admirably. Those present were Capt. E. E. Hayden and Civil Engr. F. O. Maxson, of the Navy; Capt. Percy Willis, Dr. F. E. Artaud and Lieutenant Brice of the Army; Dr. J. Y. Porter, John Wardlow, George W. Allen, Jefferson B. Browne, Father A. B. Friend, E. M. Martin, Dr. W. R. Warren, Dr. J. Y. Porter, jr., Marcy B. Darnall and Dr. Sprague.

"Col. L. G. Parker received word last week," says the Oberlin, Kas., Times, of Oct. 6, "of the promotion of his son, Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 26th U.S. Inf., to the rank of captain, commission to date from April 13, 1911. Clyde began his career as a soldier by offering himself as a volunteer in the Spanish-American War, and received his commission May 13, 1898, as captain of Co. C, 22d Kansas Volunteers. On the recommendation of Governor Stanley, he was commissioned by President McKinley as first lieutenant, Aug. 17, 1899, and assigned to the 44th U.S. Volunteers and sent to the Philippines, where he served about eighteen months, participating in several battles and being wounded four times. On returning to the States he was commissioned a second lieutenant in February, 1901, and assigned to the 6th U.S. Infantry. Went back to the Philippines, and was promoted first lieutenant June 28, 1902, and assigned to the 26th Infantry, then on duty in the islands. As a soldier in the Regular Army rises by merit, his appointment to the rank of captain assures his friends that Captain Parker did his work well and passed with honorable grades in his studies. He is now stationed at Fort Wayne, Mich. Captain Parker is still a young man, hardly thirty-five years of age. The Times, with many friends, join in congratulating the Colonel, on his boy's advancement."

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Charles C. Allen, 30th U.S. Inf., at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 13.

Mrs. W. N. Hughes, jr., has returned to Fort Leavenworth from the Pennsylvania Valley Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.

First Lieut. Harry L. Simpson, U.S.A., recently retired, and Mrs. Simpson are living at 7 Fifth avenue, N.Y. city.

A daughter, Margaret Garrison Ancrum, was born to the wife of Lieut. William Ancrum, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 7, 1911.

A son, Maurice Thompson Ireland, was born to the wife of Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Lansing, Mich., Oct. 15, 1911.

Commodore and Mrs. Underwood, U.S.N., who have been spending the summer in Oswego, N.Y., will soon be at Carvel Hall, Annapolis, again, where they will have their last year's apartment for the winter.

Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, jr., wife of Lieut. W. W. Bradley, jr., and their little daughter, who have been the guests of Ensign and Mrs. H. C. Laird at their lovely home in Norfolk, have returned to Old Point Comfort, where they will remain during the stay of the fleet.

The interesting and clever novelette, "A Brigand in Love," in the November Smart Set, is by Louise Winter — Mrs. von Dorp—who has many friends in both branches of the Service. She has written several Navy stories, among them "A Navy Courtship" and "The Immolation of Keith." The hero of this last story is a naval officer who takes up aeronautics. Mrs. von Dorp's former home was in Havana, Cuba.

Mrs. Jacques Calvé, daughter of Col. E. E. Dravo, has arrived at New York on the Ryndam, Holland-American Line, to spend six weeks in the States. Her address until about Oct. 23 will be care of Mrs. Proat, 30 East Fifty-second street, New York, and until about Oct. 28, care of Lieutenant Colonel Kendall, 1770 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C. The address after the latter date and until Dec. 5 will be care of Colonel Dravo, 560 Federal Building, Chicago, Ill.

Col. and Mrs. William C. Rafferty, of Fort H. G. Wright, Fisher's Island, N.Y., gave an enjoyable dinner party Oct. 12. Col. and Mrs. Rafferty entertained Brigadier General Weaver and the house guests of Mrs. E. M. Ferguson and John U. Ferguson, of Miramont, Fisher's Island. Included in the party were the Chevalier Henri Lowenthal Linau and Madame Lowenthal Linau, Countess Nostliz, of the Austrian Legation at Washington, Comdr. Arthur B. Keating, U.S.N., and Mrs. Keating, of Baltimore. The table decorations were yellow chrysanthemums. Mr. John U. Ferguson was former United States secretary to the American Embassy in Tokio, Japan.

Mrs. Brady Green Ruttencutter, wife of Captain Ruttencutter, U.S.A., of Vancouver Barracks, gave a beautiful tea on the afternoon of Oct. 10, in honor of her mother, Mrs. George Livingston Baker, of New York city, who returns East this week. The lower floor was elaborately decorated with masses of red autumn leaves and Oregon holly and with red candles burning in all directions, the effect was charming. Mrs. Ruttencutter wore a lovely pale blue gown, covered with embroidered pale pink roses, while Mrs. Baker was gowned in black satin covered with black marquisette. The hostess and her guest received in front of a large bay window which was banked with red autumn leaves. Those present were General Maus, Colonel McGunnegle, Mrs. John R. Thomas, Mrs. Fitzhugh Jones, Mrs. Phillipson, Mrs. Grey, Mrs. Lay, Miss McGunnegle, Mrs. Yule, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. True, Mrs. Hutchison, Mrs. Sanford, of London, Canada, Mrs. Aloe, Mrs. Offley, Mr. Whitley, aid to General Maus, Miss Hart, Mrs. White and Mrs. McLean. Those presiding in the dining room were Mrs. Kernan, wife of Adjutant General Kernan and Mrs. Fitzhugh Jones.

Capt. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., recently retired, took his leave of the officers and men of the naval training station, Newport, R.I., as their commander at a general muster on Oct. 14. There were nearly three thousand parading for the occasion. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. R. Z. Johnson gave Capt. and Mrs. Hourigan a farewell reception on board the Reina Mercedes on the afternoon of Oct. 14. The deck of the ship was tastefully decorated with flags and plants and flowers. Mrs. James H. Oliver, Mrs. William F. Fullam, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. George W. Williams, Mrs. Walter S. Andrews and Miss Pegram assisted in the reception. Among the guests were Rear Admiral Leavitt C. Logan, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Logan, and Capt. James H. Oliver, U.S.N. The chief petty officers of the naval training station presented a silver loving cup to Captain Hourigan. Captain Hourigan found a guard of three hundred men drawn up at the gate as he and Mrs. Hourigan were leaving the station on the night of Oct. 15. At the request of Chief Gun. John H. Lohman, U.S.N., the carriage was stopped and the guard cheered Captain Hourigan. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roderick Terry gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Hourigan Oct. 15. Afterward Capt. and Mrs. Hourigan started for New York.

Speaking of his prospective departure, and publishing a portrait of him, the Military Digest of the Philippines of August said this of Col. Lincoln Karmann, U.S.M.C.: "Probably no commander of the local brigade of marines, which numbers from 1,000 to 1,500 officers and men, has been more deservedly popular during his tour of duty here than has Colonel Karmann. Ever fair in his treatment of officers and enlisted men, and in a marked degree courteous to civilians with whom he came in contact, Colonel Karmann will be greatly missed by the members of his corps and by his many friends and acquaintances in Manila and other parts of the islands."

Chief Sailmaker Charles H. Jones, U.S.N., retired, who ranks as lieutenant, junior grade, and who resides at 628 South Fifty-first street, West Philadelphia, Pa., will celebrate his golden wedding on Nov. 1. He is a native of New York, but settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1861, and married Anna Elmira Hayes on Nov. 1, 1861. The issue of that marriage is William H. Jones, Elizabeth V. Paulsworth, Charles James Jones and John Bryant Jones, all living. The event will be celebrated at the home of his son, Dr. Charles J. Jones, 1009 North Sixth street. Sailmaker Jones entered the Navy in 1862. He served on the U.S.S. New Ironsides during the war as sailmaker's mate, under Admirals Dupont and Dahlgren on the South Atlantic Station and was honorably discharged in 1864. He entered the Quartermaster General's Department in Washington and remained until the close of the war. He received his warrant as sailmaker in 1875, and his present rank March 3, 1899. He is one of the few persons living who witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln and who took an active part in the funeral ceremonies. Mrs. Jones is enjoying fair health, and Mr. Jones is in the very best condition for one who will reach the Biblical age of three score and ten in February, 1912. He was retired Feb. 6, 1904, on reaching the age of sixty-two years.

A daughter was born to the wife of Major James S. Wilson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 16, 1911.

A son, Jesse Cyrus Drain, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 28th U.S. Inf., at Union, S.C., Sept. 27, 1911.

A son, Fred A. Cook, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. Fred A. Cook, 2d U.S. Inf., at Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 28, 1911.

A bronze equestrian statue to Gen. John A. Morgan, the Confederate leader, was unveiled at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 18. It is eighteen feet high.

Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Shannon, 7th U.S. Cav., announced the birth of a daughter, Frances de Russy, on Sept. 12, 1911, at Fort McKinley, Rizal, P.I.

Lieut. Edward A. Stockton, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Stockton, of Fort Du Pont, Del., were on Oct. 14 visiting Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Roberts in Brookline, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, U.S.N., arrived in Vallejo, Cal., Oct. 7 and reported on Mare Island to act as executive officer aboard the Cincinnati when she leaves the yard Oct. 25 for a cruise.

Capt. Sherrard Coleman, 4th U.S. Cav., has left Fort Riley, Kas., to join his regiment in the field at El Paso, Texas, having sent his family, Mrs. Coleman and the children, to Berkeley, Cal., for the winter.

The Baltimore Evening Sun, of Oct. 12, published portraits of Lieut. Theodore G. Ellyson, U.S.N., and Lieut. John H. Towers, U.S.N., Navy experts in the handling of aircraft of the hydro-aeroplane type.

Gen. and Mrs. William Pennock Rogers and their sister, Miss Browning, who have been touring Europe for the past six months, have just arrived in London from Paris, and will sail for America in November.

Mrs. G. D. Hopkins, who has been visiting the family of Lieut. James L. Robinson, M.C., Fort Wayne, Mich., returned to her home, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 10. Mrs. Robinson and daughter, Rebeca, accompanied her.

Mrs. C. G. Sawtelle, jr., widow of Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, 8th U.S. Cav., is at No. 4 Jackson place, Washington, D.C., for the winter, and has opened a studio on Seventeenth street. Mrs. Sawtelle has studied in New York and Paris, and is very successful with her portraits.

Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, who has been spending a two months' leave with his family at Fort D. A. Russell, returned on Oct. 13 to take command of his company, Company I, Signal Corps, still on duty at San Antonio, Texas.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer have returned from Japan, arriving on the Manchuria Oct. 5. They are staying at the Hotel Monroe, San Francisco, and their address for the winter will be care of U.S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

Mrs. E. G. Morrell, wife of P.A. Paymr. E. G. Morrell, U.S.N., has arrived at Mare Island, Cal., where she will await the arrival of her husband from the East coast. Paymaster Morrell has been ordered to the yard storehouse to assist General Storekeeper Hornberger, U.S.N.

Miss Jean Worthington, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Walter F. Worthington, U.S.N., after spending the summer holidays with her parents at their home, 9-2 Tory street, Pittsburgh, Pa., has now resumed her studies at the Cathedral School for Girls, Washington, D.C., where she will remain for the winter.

Chaplain J. H. Sutherland says that it is only fair to the 23d Infantry and to himself to state that his transfer was due solely to the condition of his health; that no other consideration would have induced him to leave a regiment with which he had served for more than ten years and to which he was sincerely devoted.

Mrs. Jacob H. Klein, wife of Ensign J. H. Klein, jr., U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania, was recently operated on for acute appendicitis. Mrs. Klein is convalescing at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Greene, at Washington Court, Vancouver, B.C. Ensign Klein is on leave in Vancouver during the serious illness of Mrs. Klein.

Major John R. M. Taylor, 18th U.S. Inf., Military Attaché at Constantinople, in writing to his friends at the War Department states that he is fast recovering from injuries received by being thrown from his horse. He says that he is now able to walk with a cane, and expects to be in as good physical shape as ever in the course of a week or so.

Major Almon L. Parmerter, 21st Inf., and Mrs. Parmerter were in New York this week, stopping at Hotel Astor, and expected to leave at the end of the week for Washington, D.C. While on his leave and visiting his home at Plattsburg, N.Y., he found his mother, who had been ill, much improved in health. He expects to return to the Philippines in December.

Major Joseph Wheeler, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., who has been stationed at Fort Hancock, N.J., was taken to the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, on Oct. 18, suffering from a nervous breakdown. It is stated at the hospital that Major Wheeler's condition is not serious, but that he will be compelled to take an indefinite rest before resuming his duties at his station.

Miss Mary Southerland, who has been the guest of Mrs. Francis Crowninshield at her place at Marblehead the last ten days, will go shortly for a short stay with the Misses Meyer at Hamilton and then to visit Miss Helen Taft before returning to Washington for the winter. Miss Southerland is the daughter of Rear Admiral Southerland, at present on duty with the Pacific Fleet.

Major J. F. R. Landis, U.S.A., the Military Attaché, and Comdr. A. T. Long, U.S.N., the Naval Attaché of the American Embassy at Rome, with the attachés of other countries, arrived at Naples, Italy, Oct. 17, and left Oct. 18 on board the Bosnia for Tripoli, where they will be attached to the general staff of General Caneva. Italian officers speaking in the different languages will accompany the attachés, and special attention will be given to their comfort and convenience.

Major F. D. Webster, 20th Inf., was to leave Manila about Oct. 20 on four months' leave. He will travel via Suez through Europe, accompanied by his family, Mrs. Webster and two daughters, Mary and Anna Webster. They will be in New York about Jan. 31. Major Webster's address in Paris will be care of Credit Lyonnais; in London, care of Thomas Cook and Sons, Ludgate Circus, E.C. With his family he will spend a month in Egypt on a trip up the Nile, and two weeks in Paris and two weeks in London.

One of the largest social affairs given recently at Fort Crook was given on Oct. 13 by the officers of the 4th Infantry in honor of Col. and Mrs. William Lassiter at the officers' club. A number of Omaha people were present. Miss Dorothy Morgan was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Louis M. Nuttman, Miss Elizabeth Sweet of

Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith, and Miss Kathryn McClanahan of Lieut. and Mrs. Clarence H. Farnham. All members of the board of governors of Ak-Sar-Ben received invitations.

Mr. and Mrs. George Robert Armstrong, of San Francisco, Cal., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Ada Louise, to Lieut. William Harrison Anderson, U.S.A. Miss Armstrong has been very popular in the Service set. She possesses a rare contralto voice and has given much entertainment to her friends. Lieutenant Anderson, who has been stationed at the Presidio for two years, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Duane T. Anderson, of Ohio. No definite date has been set for the wedding, but it will take place late in the season, and will be a large military affair at St. Luke's.

Capt. Clark R. Elliott, of the 15th U.S. Infantry, whose promotion was recently announced, says the Burlington Free Press and Times, "has a splendid record as a soldier and an officer, having won his present rank of captain by his own merit. He was born in Ohio, and enlisted in the Army from the state of Minnesota, serving as private, corporal and sergeant in Troop F, Capt. George A. Dodd commanding, 3d U.S. Cavalry, from the summer of 1894 to the summer of 1898, when the Spanish-American War broke out, and in July, 1898, he was promoted to a lieutenancy in the 15th Minnesota Infantry. In March, 1899, at the close of the Spanish War, he was honorably mustered out, and in July of the same year was promoted second lieutenant in the 35th U.S. Infantry Volunteers, and in December first lieutenant. While with this regiment he saw much hard service. In February, 1901, he was appointed second lieutenant of the 10th U.S. Infantry, and in November of the same year was promoted to the grade of first lieutenant of the 15th U.S. Infantry. Upon his recent promotion to the rank of captain he was assigned to the same regiment. Both Capt. and Mrs. Elliott are well known here, Mrs. Elliott being a Burlington girl, and their many friends will be glad to learn of their success." Captain Elliott is now on duty with his regiment at Fort Douglas.

Phyllis, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Carl F. Hartmann, celebrated her eleventh birthday at Fort D. A. Russell on Oct. 7 by giving a birthday party to a large number of her friends. The house was elaborately decorated with carnations and roses. Games and dances were enjoyed. Miss Helen McCleave winning the honors in a peanut hunt. Mrs. Hartmann at the piano played "A Spring Maid" and selections from "Madame Sherry," and the small ladies marched in double column into the dining room, which was a veritable rose bower. The crowning feature was a cake which rested on a bed of pink sweet peas on a silver platter. Dainty place-cards had an appropriate poem, "Eleven Years Old," and the names of the guests. The last course was a "prize pudding," each little girl being served what proved to be a choice favor, a Japanese trinket or doll. Mrs. Hartmann's assistants were Miss Florence Kimball, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Thompson (Mrs. Hartmann's mother) and Captain Hartmann. The guests were Misses Meno Welch, Alice Barber, Geraldine Heaney, Aileen Guy, Mary Kenner, from town, and Florence, Juanita and Amy Kimball, Marian and Lucille Skinner, Muriel Sievert, Julia Reno, Helen McCleave, Mary Schultz, Frances and Alice Christian, Becky Myer, Margaret Thompson, Katharine Hamilton, Ruth Burt and Susanne Guilloye. Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann entertained at dinner on Oct. 9, with Major and Mrs. Kimball as the honor guests. The entire lower floor was lighted with pink candles and the rooms were banked with smilax. Place-cards were hand-painted girls gowned in pink. A silver bowl filled with La France roses and pink carnations formed the centerpiece. Covers were laid for Major and Mrs. Kimball, Bishop and Mrs. N. S. Thomas, Dr. Williamson, Mrs. John Hoffman Thompson and Capt. and Mrs. Hartmann.

Brig. Gen. David S. Gordon, U.S.A., retired, who resides at the Hotel Victoria, San Francisco, Cal., was at the New Ebbitt, Washington, D.C., recently, having gone to Washington with the body of his wife, which was interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington. The General is hale and hearty in his eightieth year, a man remarkably preserved, who could pass for sixty or younger. His good health he ascribes to temperate living in the open air, and a vigorous and active life. The Washington Post of Oct. 1 said: "General Gordon was a friend of President Lincoln and a frequent visitor at the White House during the War of the Rebellion. He knew every member of Lincoln's Cabinet, his secretary, the late John Hay, and everyone prominent in official and military life in the National Capital at that time and many since then. This is his first visit to Washington in several years. The General was giving an account of the relief of Fort Phil Kearny to a number of his oldtime Army friends. 'It was on Christmas night, 1867, about eleven o'clock, that we first got word of the massacre of Colonel Fetterman, three officers and ninety-two men at Fort Phil Kearny,' said General Gordon. 'On Dec. 26 orders were received at Fort Laramie to send troops to relieve Colonel Carrington (now brigadier general, retired), and I was placed in command of two troops of Cavalry. The temperature was 25 below zero, and, though every preparation was made for the comfort of the men, the suffering was intense. We reached the unfortunate garrison on Jan. 16 with but one casualty, a man frozen to death. It was a pitiable sight that met our eyes. The soldiers were emaciated and weak. Everything was done that could be done, but our supplies were limited and we had no hope of replenishment until the following August, as they had to be transported in bull trains from Julesburg, Neb., the terminus of the Union Pacific Railway, about 800 miles distant. We had a long wait, and it was a question with some of the soldiers whether it wouldn't be better to die than to be scalped by the Indians. But we survived, after making a record unsurpassed as to thrilling adventures and hairbreadth escapes. We abandoned the post in July, 1868, leaving behind us more than 128 dead comrades buried at the foot of Signal Hill.'

At the twenty-ninth annual conference of Friends of the Indians at Lake Mohonk on Oct. 18, Vice-President Sherman in his opening address said: "The dozen years we have been in the Philippines, we have brought the natives blessings which they never could have acquired had they remained under Spanish rule or been left to themselves. No one can truthfully deny that the Philippines are to-day well governed. When we took possession of the islands many different dialects were used by the people, only seven per cent. speaking Spanish. To-day more people speak English than Spanish or any one of the native dialects, and English will soon be the language of the islands. A thousand miles of railways have been begun, more than half being completed. Com-

plaint is often made concerning the cost of the Philippines to us, but the entire expense of the civil government is now being paid out of the taxes raised in the islands. The only expense that our national Government has at all is the added cost of maintaining that part of the Army which is in the Philippines, including transporting them thither and back. This costs less than \$5,000,000 a year. The Army which we maintain is by no means too large, even if we did not have the Philippines. It does not exceed one soldier in a thousand and persons. Therefore, the only additional cost is that of maintenance in such distant islands and the transportation. The estimate of this added cost has been placed at about \$250 more per man in the Philippines than at home. With 15,000 soldiers in the Philippines at \$250 a man, it would amount to \$3,750,000 to discharge our seemingly manifest duty."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL

It cost the United States 16.14 cents a day more to feed the American soldier in Alaska than it did those stationed in continental United States. This is declared to be due principally to the cost of beef and its transportation to the isolated posts in the territory. The daily average cost of rations issued in the year in the United States alone was 22.75 cents; Alaska, 38.8 cents; Hawaii, 24.10 cents; Porto Rico, 28.72 cents; aboard transports, 23.52 cents; American soldiers in the Philippines, 24.56 cents, and the native soldiers in the Philippines, 14.57 cents. The report of Commissary General Sharpe shows the average cost a year of a man in the United States to be \$105.96, and in the Philippines \$114.21, or an average daily cost in the former of 29.03 cents and in the latter of 31.29 cents. It is interesting to note, the report says, that out of a total of \$11,864,894 spent for subsistence only four-fifths of one per cent., or \$96,906, is accredited to losses from such causes as ordinary waste in issue and transportation, deterioration from climatic causes, theft and property worn out. The elimination of chicken from the Army menu, the limitation of turkey to Thanksgiving and Christmas, the substitution of so-called "field bread" for hard tack and abolition of the field ration save up the important changes in the Army ration for the American soldier made in the last year, according to the report of Commissary Gen. Henry G. Sharpe. The elimination of chicken has resulted in a yearly saving to the Government of \$52,000.

The Commissary Department had \$12,249,842.67 to expend, \$384,948.82 remaining on hand at the close of the year. Of the total, \$8,349,815.98 was expended for rations, \$619,045.55 for commutation of rations, \$1,695,009.23 for sales stores, \$241,634.44 for meals for recruiting parties, \$10,881.47 for hot coffee for troops traveling, \$469,271.33 for compensation to civil employees, \$141,112.13 for bake ovens, cooking apparatus and field ranges, \$50,670.29 for extra duty pay and \$440 for prizes to instructor cooks.

Fresh bread with a thick crust baked in field ovens is to be substituted for hard bread when soft bread cannot be supplied. This will reduce expenses and materially promote the health and comfort of the troops. The use of sanitary enamel-lined cans ensures the purity of the contents and saves losses, especially in the case of tomatoes. Fresh beef and mutton were supplied to the Philippines from Australia. The attempt to raise potatoes on a subsistence farm in the Philippine Islands was a failure, and had to be abandoned after a loss of \$10,514.05. At the Fort Riley Training School 703 bakers and 1,488 cooks have been graduated. During the last year a course of instruction at the purchasing commissary at Chicago was prescribed for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Subsistence Department.

NEW INFANTRY DRILL CRITICISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is not my nature always to find serious fault, I hope, but when a claim is made in connection with so important a matter as the Infantry Drill Regulations that simplicity has not only been sought, but actually attained, and when in the face of such professions I find that an unnecessary complexity has been introduced, I am inclined to lose faith in those who are designated to show us the way. Two company movements employed probably more frequently than any others are *front into line* and *on right or left into line* from column of squads. Heretofore we have always been able to execute these movements with single initial command by the captain and his subsequent command *halt*. But the new Drill Regulations, which have reached us this week, introduce a volley of commands that seem wholly unnecessary. Paragraphs 187 and 188 require that each squad commander give three or four commands, a total of about thirty commands not necessary under the old regulations.

The review of the regulations which appeared recently in the JOURNAL led us to believe that a remarkable degree of simplicity had been attained. For my part, I hope the complexity to which I have referred has some distinct object or some satisfactory excuse. But before we accept the new regulations as the last word on Infantry instruction kindly let us know the purpose of this fusilade of commands.

STRAIGHT DUTY.

Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Within the past three or four years I have been with my regiment in two maneuver camps. On both occasions it has seemed to be impossible to win the approbation of our highly educated Fort Leavenworth friends unless we fought in formations so dense that, to the mind of the ordinary mortal, nothing but destruction was in store for us. The new Infantry Drill Regulations preach this Leavenworth idea, and it is a question whether the Service at large is prepared to accept fighting formations which seem to hark back to the days of Napoleon and short range weapons. Certain it is that the Drill Regulations and the Field Service Regulations are not in accord by a wide margin. The former gives 1,600-2,000 yards as the limit of front that a brigade may occupy (Paragraph 348). The latter admits a front of 4,500 yards (Paragraph 278).

At Gettysburg Meade occupied a four and a half mile position with some 90,000 men, roughly eleven men per yard. But so pronounced has been the development of firearms and artillery that forty years later in Manchuria each combatant deployed about 300,000 men on a front of approximately sixty miles, or roughly three

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men per yard. Assuming that density increases with the size of the force employed, a force of the size that we are likely to employ could safely be deployed with a density considerably less than three men per yard—probably from one to two men per yard.

If an army of 50,000 men can safely present a battle front of twelve or thirteen miles under modern conditions, it is a serious mistake to teach our officers that the limitations of such an army lie somewhere between four and eight miles.

In the Maneuver Division here in Texas we have been led to believe in the correctness of the wide fronts that the English employed in South Africa, rather than in the compact fronts of the new Drill Regulations.

Many of us have in recent years become intensely interested in the development of correct ideas, both as to organization and tactics, and we have hoped for intelligent guidance. In our Service the operations of large forces is pure theory. We have no opportunity for practice. The necessity for correct and careful theoretical teaching is all the more pressing. The Field Service Regulations and the Infantry Drill Regulations should be co-ordinated by competent authorities.

E. B. B.

San Antonio, Texas, Oct. 15, 1911.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have received the Manual for the Medical Department, U.S.A., for 1911, as issued by the War Department. The manual has been prepared under the direction of the Surgeon General of the Army. Of course, the regulations in this manual are only a part of the general body of regulations with which the medical officer must acquaint himself. For regulations general in nature, or which affect other branches of the Service, he should consult the Army Regulations. In addition special reference is necessary for precise information on the subjects with which they deal to the manuals for the other staff departments, etc.

"Gunnery and Explosives for Field Artillery Officers," prepared by Capt. William I. Westervelt, 5th Field Art., under the supervision of the Field Artillery Board, Fort Riley, Kas., has just been published by the War Department. Part I. deals with gunnery and Part II. with explosives. The list of authorities consulted in preparing this work includes twelve works in English, fifteen in French and eight in German.

From the headquarters of the Philippines Constabulary comes a manual for that command, which has been approved by the Governor General and the Secretary of Commerce and Police. Part I. is taken up with the general organization of the Constabulary, Part II. with its general organization, Part III. with the interior administration, and Part IV. with the supply division.

The third edition, revised and enlarged, of "A Handbook of Wireless Telegraphy," by J. Erskine-Murray, the English scientist, has been published by the D. Van Nostrand Company, New York. This edition is made necessary by the rapid progress of wireless communication, which also brings about the excision of certain parts which a short time ago were of value, but are no longer of importance in theory or practice. The frontispiece is the first published photographic record of a trans-Atlantic wireless message, sent from Glace Bay, N.S., to Clifden, Ireland. The diagrams of spark distances, etc., should prove of great instructive value to wireless students.

In these times of lively discussion in the United States of shipyard management, particular interest should attach to the volume just issued by Longmans, Green and Company, New York and London, from the pen of Neil J. McDermaid, member of the Royal Corps of Naval Constructors, Great Britain, with the title of "Shipyard Practice as Applied to Warship Construction." The work is intended to provide knowledge of the actual operations performed in the shipyard during the construction of a warship. Great care has been taken to include as many as possible of the important operations performed both during the construction and fitting out of the ship, and embraces a course of lectures given to the cadets of naval construction when the author was instructor at the Royal Naval College, Devonport.

A tribute to the character of the true soldier is found in an account of the Troglodytes or cave dwellers of Southern Tunisia by Frank Edward Johnson, which appears in the National Geographical Magazine for September. Mr. Johnson says: "The majority of French officers stationed in the out of the way places of northern Africa are a splendid set of men, whom it has been a pleasure and privilege to meet—men in the highest sense of the word, doing their duty and putting heart and soul into their work. It is owing to these almost unknown men that Tunisia has made such great progress during the past thirty years. These men of war turn to agriculture and teach the Arabs how to improve their olive trees, how to graft new life into old trees, how to breed better cattle and horses, to raise more barley on their dry soil, make plans for piping water and digging wells, turn doctor and heal their diseased and suffering families. In short, bring order and system out of chaos, establish schools, law and order, and make peace reign where thirty years ago was rapine, fire and sword." It is to be hoped that the officers of the Italian army will make a similar record in Tripoli.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

Tribute to the government employee is written in the annual report of Paymr. Gen. Charles H. Whipple, of the Army, in a plea for an increase of salary and a system of retirement when the employee reaches the age of incapacity. Referring to the statistical increase of the cost of living of fifty per cent, during the past fifteen years, without a corresponding raise in pay, General Whipple says the increase is asked not as a reward for past services, "but as an actual necessity."

The salaries of the clerks in his office, he says, have not been increased since 1870.

To attain and maintain an efficiency, now impossible under the present law, General Whipple recommends that at least fifty per cent. of the Paymaster's Department be made permanent details. This could be obtained, he says, by making the majors and higher grades permanent.

He also recommends that the period of detail to the grades of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel be ex-

tended from four to six years, as, under the present order of things, it is not until an officer's four-year detail is drawing to an end that he has attained the highest point of usefulness.

The mobilization of the Army last summer along the Mexican border, says General Whipple, demonstrated the ability to pay promptly considerable bodies of troops under conditions simulating actual warfare.

President Taft, who was in San Francisco Oct. 14, accompanied by Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., commanding the Western Division, visited the Presidio, where the troops were drawn up in brigade formation. No stop was made, but the Commander-in-Chief was rapidly convoyed to the bay, making a brief call en route, and launches were taken for the squadron lying off San Francisco. As the President went over the side of the flagship California he was greeted by Rear Admiral Thomas and his staff, and was accorded the usual honors.

A VOICE FROM THE BORDER.

The following verses were written at San Antonio, Texas, by Capt. George Steunenberg, 17th Inf., for a banquet during the Texas Maneuvers:

Are you good at guessing riddles and conundrums?
Educated in the realms of the occult?
Can you bring compelling magic to a question deep and tragic
And obtain a clear and definite result?
Can you argue with an oracle in language oratorical
And glean the truth from what it has to say?
Then go ask of sacred Isis what is this impending crisis
That is holding us in San Antonio to-day?
Draw aside the somber screen and reveal the unseem
And inform us why we're camping here to-day.

Are we here to stay the hungry hordes of greasers?
Who would fair invade our fair and helpless land?
Has the dreaded Oriental made a movement real or mental,
and compelled us to come out and show our hand?
Is it fair and sunny Cuba or the Panama Canal?
Or the golden hand of Mammon—who shall say?
Is it Mexican or Jap, or some other foreign chap,
That has got us on our muscle here to-day?
Is it Irish, French, or German—won't some master mind
determine—
That is holding us in bondage here to-day?

Perhaps we're here to trample down the highway
That extends away to distant Leon Springs—
Or to feed our shapely figures to the hungry ticks and
chiggers,

And the scorpions and other creeping things;
Or to use up all the poison ivy 'round about the state
As we scratch and scratch our finger nails away—
Or to cater to the needs of the crawling centipedes—
Maybe that's the reason why we're here to-day!
Who'll dispel the clouds of gloom that engulf our living tomb
And inform us why we're camping here to-day?

Or perhaps we're on a mission dark and crafty
To make a dash and seize the Southern Pole—
Or to shadow Captain Kidd and discover what he did
With the loads of golden plunder that he stole!
Or to sail to far Jerusalem to find the stolen Ark,
Or the Ten Forgotten Tribes that went astray—
Or to laugh in wild derision at the Standard Oil Decision—
Maybe that's the reason why we're here to-day!
Tell us quickly while we pause—what's the reason why we
cause,
That we're sweating under canvas here to-day?

'Tis a question ever with us when we're hiking,
As through the clouds of blinding dust we tramp—
With our throats all dry and chalky and our thoughts in far
Milwaukee,
And we're praying that we'll strike a shady camp.
Where's the prophet that will lead us out of darkness into
light?
Who will lift the veils of mystery and clear the page of his
tory,
And tell us why they've got us here to-day!
Kindly tell us, Father Taft—is it war or Texas graft
That is holding us in San Antonio to-day?

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Henry L. Stimson.
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O. OCT. 19, 1911, WAR DEPT.
The following assignments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Martin Novak from first lieutenant, 24th Infantry, to captain, Sept. 30, 1911, assigned to 25th Infantry.

A. Ellicott Brown from second lieutenant, 16th Infantry, to first lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1911, assigned to 24th Infantry.

The following changes in assignments of officers of Coast Artillery Corps are ordered: Capt. Henry C. Merriam from assignment to 164th Company to Presidio of San Francisco, and assume command of the U.S. Army mine planter Colonel George Armstrong, relieving 1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, who is assigned to the 164th Company.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, deputy Q.M.G.

Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, 12th Inf., is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and from further duty on recruiting service.

First Lieut. Robert W. Kerr, M.C., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, upon expiration of his present leave, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell for duty.

Col. James B. Jackson, Infantry, now attached to 26th Infantry, is relieved from duty with that regiment and is assigned to the 25th Infantry, vice Col. Robert C. Van Vliet.

G.O. 128, SEPT. 19, 1911, WAR DEPT.
This order, which is one of thirty pages, publishes regulations governing the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., which supercedes all previous regulations.

GENERAL ORDERS, WAR DEPT.
War Department General Orders 131, 134, 135 and 136 appear on page 219.

G.O. 137, OCT. 7, 1911, WAR DEPT.
This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. convened at the U.S.M.A., of which Capt. Thomas W. Darragh, 27th Inf., was president, and 1st Lieut. David McC. McKell, Coast Art. Corps, was judge advocate, for the trial of a number of cadets charged with drinking intoxicating liquor, and having it in their possession.

Cadet Corps, Ralph I. Sasse and Ellicott H. Freeland and Cadet Tattnall D. Simkins, Third Class, were found guilty of drinking intoxicating liquor, and Cadet James D. Christian, Fourth Class, guilty of having it in his possession, about Aug. 4, 1911, at or near Fort Montgomery, N.Y., and were all sentenced to dismissal from Oct. 6, 1911. The sentence being approved by President Taft.

Cadets Edward S. Moale, Thomas E. Bass, Jr., and Joseph D. Arthur, Fourth Class, were found guilty of drinking intoxicating liquor, and were sentenced to dismissal, but President Taft commuted their sentences to confinement to barracks, area of barracks and gymnasium until May 31, 1912, and during that period to serve punishment tours every Wednesday and Saturday at the usually prescribed hours.

G.O. 16, OCT. 5, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.
Publishes instructions relating to subsistence administration.

G.O. 18, OCT. 7, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.
I. The season of small-arms practice for the 3d Field Artillery, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is extended to include Dec. 31, 1911.

II. Hereafter the judge advocate of each general court-martial will make written report on the 10th, 20th and last day of each month of the untried cases in his hands, stating the cause of delay in trial of each case and the probable date on which the record of trial will reach these headquarters.

When the judge advocate of a general court-martial has received twenty cases for trial he will report that fact to his post commander who will thereupon recommend, with the next set of charges forwarded to these headquarters for trial by general court-martial, the members for a new court and a judge advocate therefor who has demonstrated during considerable service his fitness by industry and intelligence for that duty.

Judge advocates of general courts-martial are cautioned in forwarding depositions to inclose the necessary subpoenas and blanks for expense accounts of civilian witnesses as well as the written stipulation required when the witness is in the same state where the trial is held. They are reminded that depositions cannot be used in capital cases.

By command of Brigadier General Potts:

GEORGE T. BARTLETT, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 19, OCT. 10, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

In compliance with instructions of the War Department, the following organizations of the 5th Field Artillery will be relieved from duty at their present stations about Nov. 15, 1911, and will then proceed by rail to Fort Sill, Okla., for station:

Regimental headquarters, band, and Battery F, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; headquarters of 2d Battalion and Battery D, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Battery E, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

G.C.M.O. 356, OCT. 9, 1911, CENTRAL DIVISION.

Before a G.C.M. which convened at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Sept. 11, 1911, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. John R. Lynch, 3d Cav., formerly second lieutenant, 3d Field Art. Charge—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Specification 1 alleged that Lieutenant Lynch did, while in uniform, become drunk and fall asleep in Martin's Café, a public saloon in the city of Austin, Texas, at about 7 o'clock p.m., Aug. 7, 1911.

Specification 2 alleged that Lieutenant Lynch did, while in uniform, appear in a disgracefully drunken condition at the camp of Battery A, 3d Field Art., at Camp Mabry, Austin, Texas, at or about 9 o'clock p.m., Aug. 7, 1911.

Pleas.—To the first specification "not guilty." To the second specification, "not guilty." To the charge, "not guilty."

Findings.—Of the first specification, "Guilty, excepting the words 'did fall asleep,' and of the excepted words not guilty." Of the second specification, "guilty." Of the charge, "guilty."

Sentence.—To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority, to be confined to the limits of the post at which he may be serving for two months and to forfeit \$25 per month for the same period.

Brig. Gen. R. D. Potts, commanding the division, in reviewing the proceedings, said:

"In the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. John R. Lynch, 3d Cav., formerly second lieutenant, 3d Field Art., the charges are not accurately copied in the record and the exception of the word 'did' made in the finding is not in the specification. The sentence was, however, approved Oct. 7, 1911, and will be duly executed."

"Lieutenant Lynch having been, under the general laws of the United States, promoted from the grade of private soldier to that of commissioned officer has, after less than one year's service as such officer, revealed that the confidence placed in him has been misplaced. By his actions, which in the opinion of the reviewing authority disgrace his uniform, he has brought discredit on the Service and shown himself an unworthy beneficiary of the laws for promotion of enlisted men. Perhaps the sentence of the court may impress upon him the obligations which rest on him to so conduct himself in the future that he may in some measure be worthy of the trust imposed upon him by his commission as an officer of the United States Army."

G.O. 16, OCT. 16, 1911, EASTERN DIVISION.

I. Blank forms for Individual Service and Efficiency Reports, for the period July 1, 1910, to Dec. 31, 1911, will be distributed from these headquarters for use in the preparation of the reports due Dec. 31, 1911. The blank forms hitherto furnished and printed for the year ended June 30, 1911, will be destroyed upon receipt of this order.—Letter, The A.G.O., Oct. 13, 1911.

The fact that any field officer or captain of the Mounted Service is incapable of thoroughly qualifying himself in equitation will be noted on the efficiency reports concerning such officer, as indicative of his lack of an essential qualification for the Mounted Service.—Letter, The A.G.O., May 11, 1911.

All efficiency reports will be carefully examined by the commanders through whose hands the reports may pass, to see that entries under Par. 6 are properly made as required by Army Regulations 39, as amended by G.O. 60, War D., 1911.

Army Regulations 845 and 846 have been amended in G.O. 84, War D., 1911.

Par. II, G.O. 191, War D., 1910, applies to Par. 846, Army Regulations, 1910.

II. In view of the large number of eligibles now available, no examination of applicants for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, under the provisions of G.O. 49, War D., 1909, will be held on F. B. 1, 1912.—Endorsement, The A.G.O., Oct. 13, 1911.

By command of Major General Grant:

WM. A. MANN,
Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 51, OCT. 6, 1911, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Publishes regulations supplementary to G.O. 70, War D., April 20, 1910, are prescribed for the conduct of post and garrison schools in this department.

G.O. 52, OCT. 9, 1911, DEPT. OF THE LAKES.

Under the provisions of A.R. 195 the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Lakes.

CHARLES A. BOOTH, Col., 26th Inf.

G.O. 63, SEPT. 2, 1911, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Lieut. Col. Charles G. Morton, I.G., having arrived on the transport Sheridan, Sept. 2, 1911, is announced as inspector general of the division, and in addition to this duty is placed in charge of all fortifications in these islands.

Relieving Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., Major McKinstry will remain on temporary duty at these headquarters, with station in Manila, until the sailing of the transport scheduled to leave this port on or about Sept. 15, 1911, when he will comply with Par. 14, S.O. 138, War D., June 14, 1911.

Major Charles W. Kutz, C.E., having arrived on the transport Sheridan, Sept. 2, 1911, is announced as chief engineer officer of the division, and in addition to this duty is placed in charge of all fortifications in these islands.

Relieving Major Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., Major McKinstry will remain on temporary duty at these headquarters, with station in Manila, until the sailing of the transport scheduled to leave about Sept. 15, 1911, when he will comply with Par. 4, S.O. 122, War D., May 25, 1911.

G.O. 2, OCT. 12, 1911, DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO.

Headquarters, band, 1st and 2d Battalions, and the Machine Gun Platoon, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Robert L. Howe, P.R. Regiment of Infantry, will proceed on a practice march of ten days, commencing Oct. 18, 1911.

Cos. F and G, Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, will leave Henry Barracks, P.R., and proceed to Rio Piedras, P.R., ar-

riving there on Oct. 18, 1911, on which date they will be joined by troops from San Juan, P.R.

Upon arrival of the troops at the point of junction, the command will march through the eastern portion of the island of Porto Rico. The itinerary will be so arranged that the entire command will arrive at Rio Piedras, on the return march, Oct. 27, 1911, where Cos. F and G, will be detached and returned to their proper station, Henry Barracks, P.R.; the remainder of the regiment will proceed to its proper station, San Juan, P.R.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Major Blanton Winship, judge advocate, is relieved from duty in the Western Division and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Judge Advocate General of the Army for duty in his office. (Oct. 17, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHERE, Q.M.G.

Leave for four months, about Nov. 1, 1911, is granted Col. John B. Bellinger, A.Q.M.G. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Lieut. Col. David S. Stanley, deputy Q.M.G., will proceed to New York city about Oct. 18, 1911, in connection with his attendance at a meeting of the Southern Classification Committee, and return to his proper station. (Oct. 16, War D.)

Col. G. S. Bingham, Q.M.D., Jeffersonville, Ind., and Majors David M. King and Thales L. Ames, O.D., Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., will report in person to the C.O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Oct. 16 for the purpose of undergoing the annual physical examination and riding test. (Oct. 10, D. Lakes.)

Major L. S. Miller, Q.M., is relieved from detail in Q.M. Dept., to take effect Oct. 17, 1911. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Capt. William D. Chitty, Q.M.D., is relieved from duty as chief signal officer of the base, San Antonio, Texas. (Oct. 11, D.T.)

Capt. John W. C. Abbott, Q.M., will proceed to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Oct. 4, War D.)

Capt. Joseph C. Castner, Q.M., will assume charge of construction work at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., relieving Col. Reuben B. Turner, Infantry, of that duty. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Capt. Henry H. Sheen, Q.M., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at the Pacific Branch of the U.S. Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., relieving Col. Reuben B. Turner, Infantry, of that duty. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Joseph H. Hickey (appointed Oct. 14, 1911, from sergeant, Co. F, 2d Inf.), now at Schofield Barracks, H.T., will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank Fields upon completion of his two years' tour of duty in the Philippine Islands will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Osman Freeman, now at San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Jacob H. Spengler (appointed Oct. 10, 1911, from squadron sergeant major, 2d Cavalry), now in the Philippine Islands, will report in person or by letter to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty. (Oct. 12, War D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Alfred S. Morgan, commissary. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Capt. William Elliott, commissary, now at San Francisco, to report in person to the commanding general, Western Division, for duty as assistant to the chief commissary of that division, and for assignment upon the departure of Major Charles R. Krauthoff, commissary, on leave to duty as acting chief commissary of the division, and upon the return of Major Krauthoff to duty to proceed to St. Louis, as heretofore ordered. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Leave for four months, upon his arrival at San Francisco, is granted Major George W. Rutherford, commissary. (Oct. 12, War D.)

Leave for one month, about Oct. 16, 1911, is granted Col. Edward E. Dravo, A.C.G. (Oct. 9, C. Div.)

Capt. Lambert W. Jordan, jr., commissary, will proceed to Chicago for duty. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. Joseph Schwar, Fort Stevens, Ore., will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, and from there to Manila on transport to leave San Francisco Dec. 5, 1911, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Post Comsy. Sergt. John D. Summerlin, now at Salem, N.J., on or before expiration of furlough will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila on transport to leave Dec. 5, 1911, for duty, to relieve a post commissary sergeant whose tour of duty is completed. (Oct. 18, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Leon C. Garcia, M.C. (Oct. 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Mark D. Weed, M.C., now at San Francisco, is relieved from further duty in the Philippines Division, and will report in person to the medical superintendent, Army Transport Service at San Francisco, for duty as surgeon of the transport Sheridan, with station at San Francisco. (Oct. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Mark D. Weed, M.C., is relieved from duty on the transport Sheridan, and is assigned to duty as surgeon of the transport Thomas, with station at San Francisco. (Oct. 18, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Fort Borer, H.T., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from Manila about Oct. 15, 1911, will proceed on that transport to San Francisco. Lieutenant Sanford will proceed thence to his home, and will stand relieved from further active duty in the Medical Reserve Corps. (Oct. 14, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James B. Pascoe, M.R.C., is extended ten days. (Oct. 12, E. Div.)

First Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., Presidio of Monterey, will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Sept. 26, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, upon his relief from duty with troops at Fort Douglas, Utah, is granted 1st Lieut. Adelphe M. Giffen, M.R.C. (Oct. 16, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles J. Bochs, M.R.C., is relieved from duty at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Banks for duty. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect Dec. 15, 1911, is granted Major Henry H. S. Greenleaf, M.C. (Oct. 17, War D.)

First Lieut. Madison H. Bowman, M.R.C., from further treatment at the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, to his station, the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Oct. 9, W. Div.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Henry B. Lester, H.C., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, after re-enlistment in the Hospital Corps and upon disbandment of Field Hospital No. 38 will be sent on the first available transport to Manila for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Sergt. Robert H. Fowler, H.C., Field Hospital No. 2, General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth for duty. (Oct. 12, War D.)

Sergt. Edward J. Boring, H.C., Fort Sam Houston, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Oct. 12, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Charles F. Eble, H.C., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough, will be sent to Manila on first available transport. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Sergt. Guy Wyrick, H.C., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (Oct. 16, War D.)

Sergts. Fred A. Harrison, Herbert Repp and John W. Patterson, H.C., now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Oct. 18, War D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. H. WHIPPLE, P.G.

Capt. Edward D. Anderson, paymaster, having reported his arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to New York city for duty. (Oct. 16, War D.)

COOPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for one month and ten days, about Nov. 7, 1911, is

granted 1st Lieut. Virgil L. Peterson, Co. L, 3d Battalion of Engineers. (Oct. 6, D.T.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, Major Edward P. O'Hern and Major William A. Phillips, O.D., will proceed to New York city to attend a meeting of the Joint Army and Navy Board on Smokeless Powder at the Army Building on Oct. 24, 1911. (Oct. 16, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., on business pertaining to the aeronautical work of the Signal Corps. (Oct. 13, War D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S. Army, made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, are hereby announced:

To be sergeants: Corp. Arthur F. Lesslie and John C. Grant, to date Oct. 16, 1911.

To be corporals: First Class Pvt. Cleburne R. Edmundson, Arthur M. Henderson, Frank F. Follansbee, Robert E. Haggard, to date Oct. 16, 1911.

The following non-commissioned officers having re-enlisted in the Signal Corps on the dates set after their respective names, in each case the date following that of discharge, the continuance of their warrants from the dates of their re-enlistments is announced: Master Signal Electricians William T. Peyton, Sept. 20, 1911; Earl S. Schofield, Oct. 1, 1911; Thomas J. Patterson, Oct. 2, 1911; 1st Class Sergts. George Clark, Sept. 4, 1911; John C. Stewart, Sept. 19, 1911; Frank N. Moseley, Sept. 22, 1911; Luther I. Rose, Sept. 23, 1911; Joseph Drescher, Oct. 7, 1911; Chambord H. St. Germain, Oct. 16, 1911; Sergts. Chester O. Bergath, Sept. 18, 1911; Benjamin F. Hill, Sept. 26, 1911; James C. Pierson, Oct. 14, 1911, and Corp. Francis M. Crane, Oct. 10, 1911.

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: First Class Sergt. Charles Cortes, on duty in the office of the officer in charge, Washington-Alaska Military Cable and Telegraph System, Seattle, Wash., to Fort Omaha, Neb.; 1st Class Sergt. Joseph P. Conway, Fort Lawton, Wash., to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty with Co. E, Signal Corps; 1st Class Sergt. Nemo S. Jolls, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Fort Omaha; Corp. George H. Braue, Fort Lawton, Wash., to Fort Omaha, Neb. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Sergt. William C. Thompson, S.C., Fort Omaha, will be sent to Seattle, Wash., for duty. (Oct. 18, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. MCCLERNAND.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Arthur Poillon, 1st Cav. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Capt. Fred W. Hershler, 1st Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will proceed to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (Oct. 5, W. Div.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. H. L. SCOTT.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Cuthbert P. Stearns, 3d Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Oct. 6, C. Div.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. Alexander M. Milton, 4th Cav., unassigned, was on Oct. 11 detailed in command of the Machine-gun Platoon of the regiment, vice 1st Lieut. W. B. Renziehausen, 4th Cav., relieved from temporary duty therewith.

The following transfers and assignments of officers of the 4th Cavalry are announced: First Lieut. Alexander M. Hilton, from Troop I to unassigned of the regiment; 1st Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, from Troop B to Troop I, relieving Capt. Albert N. McClure. (Oct. 13, 4th Cav.)

Capt. Edwin B. Winans, 4th Cav., will proceed to Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Tyrone and New Castle, Pa.; Newark and Red Bank, N.J., and Pikesville, Md., for the purpose of acquainting himself with conditions in his Cavalry district and of inaugurating a system of instruction for the Cavalry organizations at the places named. (Oct. 14, War D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. M. O'CONNOR.

Leave for two months, about Nov. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Roy W. Holderness, 6th Cav. (Oct. 11, W. Div.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

Capt. Christian A. Bach, 7th Cav., detailed in the Subsistence Department, to take effect Oct. 24, 1911, will report on that date to the commanding general, Fort Riley, Kas., for assignment to duty in charge of the Training School for Bakers and Cooks, Mounted Service School. (Oct. 18, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., is further extended ten days. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Augustus C. Macomb, 9th Cav., to report at Fort Slocum, N.Y., upon the expiration of his present leave. (Oct. 18, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. A. DODD.

Leave for four months, about Nov. 10, 1911, is granted Major Francis J. Koester, 12th Cav. (Oct. 18, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. John W. Wilen, 13th Cav. (promoted subject to examination), will report in person to Lieut. Col. William P. Kendall, M.C., president of the examining board at Fort Riley, for examination for promotion to the grade of captain. (Oct. 18, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Rudolph E. Smyser, 15th Cav. (Oct. 16, War D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect Oct. 1, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph Plassmeyer, Jr., 15th Cav., Fort Sheridan. (Sept. 25, D. Lakes.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Capt. Francis C. Marshall, Cavalry, unassigned, will proceed to New Haven, Conn., for the purpose of accompanying Troop A, Cavalry, Connecticut N.G., on a practice march, and return to his proper station. (Oct. 16, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Leave for three months, about Oct. 20, 1911, is granted Capt. Charles G. Mortimer, 3d Field Art., Fort Sam Houston. (Oct. 8, C. Div.)

Leave for two months, about Nov. 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Dennis H. Currie, 3d Field Art. (Oct. 16, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Reynolds, 5th Field Art., will proceed from St. Charles, Minn., to Chicago, Ill., for duty as a witness in a case under investigation at these headquarters. (Oct. 3, C. Div.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Leave for fifteen days, about Oct. 30, 1911, is granted Capt. Winfred B. Carr, 6th Field Art. (Oct. 13, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major Earle D'A. Pearce, C.A.C., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. Charles L. Lanham, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., vice Capt. Roderick L. Carmichael, Q.M., relieved. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Capt. Stephen H. Mould, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Leave for seven days, about Oct. 15, 1911, is granted Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, C.A.C. (Oct. 14, War D.)

Col. John P. Wisser, C.A.C., commanding the Artillery District of San Francisco, will proceed along the coast line north of San Francisco Bay for a distance not exceeding thirty miles for the purpose of studying a land defense scheme. (Oct. 2, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days, Oct. 2, 1911, is granted Capt. James M. Wheeler, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Sept. 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month and twenty days, about Oct. 15, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Francis P. Hardaway, C.A.C., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Sept. 29, D. Cal.)

Par. 15, 16 and 17, S.O. 224, War D., Sept. 25, 1911, relating to Electrician Sergts. 1st Class Frank Doran, Archie H. Dubeau and Timothy Gallagher, and Fireman Elbert H. Workman, C.A.C., are amended to direct that these soldiers

be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco Jan. 5, 1912. (Oct. 12, War D.)

Par. 18, S.O. 224, War D., Sept. 25, 1911, relating to Electrician Sergt. 1st Class John E. McSweeney, C.A.C., is amended to direct that this soldier be sent to Fort Stevens, Ore., at such time as will enable him to report April 15, 1912, for duty. (Oct. 12, War D.)

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class William D. Harrison, C.A.C., Fort Casey, Wash., will be sent to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty. (Oct. 13, War D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 224, War D., Sept. 25, 1911, relating to Electrician Sergts. 1st Class Edwin C. Calligan, Charles A. Bracie and Charles A. Easterbrook, and Fireman James Barker, C.A.C., is amended to direct that these soldiers be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, on the transport to leave Manila Feb. 14, 1912. (Oct. 12, War D.)

Col. John Gannon, 46th Company, C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 12, War D.)

Major Roderick L. Carmichael, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect Oct. 18, 1911, vice Major Lawrence S. Miller, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Oct. 17, 1911. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Chaplain Julian E. Yates, C.A.C., is relieved from duty at Fort McHenry, Md., to Fort Howard, Md., for duty. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Master Signal Electrician Niels P. Yurgensen, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Oct. 17, War D.)

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Eli E. Bennett, C.A.C. (Oct. 14, E. Div.)

Leave for five days, about Nov. 4, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, Jr., C.A.C., recruiting officer. (Oct.

from active service. Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty at Alcatraz, is granted Colonel Turner. (Oct. 18, War D.)

Col. Robert C. Van Vliet, Inf., will proceed to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and assume command of the Pacific Branch, U.S. Military Prison, relieving Col. Reuben B. Turner, Infantry. (Oct. 18, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

Capt. William M. Goodale, 25th Inf., is transferred to the 1st Infantry. He will join company to which assigned. (Oct. 14, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect this date:

First Lieut. Kneeland S. Snow from the 15th Infantry to the 1st Infantry.

First Lieut. George H. Huddleson from the 1st Infantry to the 15th Infantry. Each of the officers named will join the company to which assigned. (Oct. 16, War D.)

The following transfers at the request of the officers concerned are ordered:

Capt. Samuel V. Ham from the 12th Infantry to the 7th Infantry.

Capt. Frederick W. Benteen from the 7th Infantry to the 12th Infantry. Captain Ham will join company to which assigned. (Oct. 14, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following second lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 27, 1911, are assigned to regiments as indicated after their respective names:

Calvary.

Robert C. Brady appointed from Troop G, 11th Cav., assigned to 6th Cavalry.

Field Artillery.

Frank Bloom appointed from private, Battery C, 3d Field Art., assigned to 4th Field Artillery.

Infantry.

Edward L. Hoffman appointed from sergeant, Co. B, 11th Inf., assigned to 2d Infantry.

Casper B. Rucker appointed from sergeant, Co. K, 6th Inf., assigned to 24th Infantry.

Each of the officers named will join station to which he may be assigned not later than Nov. 11, 1911. (Oct. 14, War D.)

PHYSICAL TESTS.

The following officers will report in person to the C.O., Fort Sheridan, Ill., on Oct. 4, 1911, for the purpose of undergoing the annual physical examination and riding test: Col. G. S. Bingham, Q.M.D., Jeffersonville, Ind.; Col. Hoel S. Bishop, Cav.; Lieut. Col. Charles Willcox, M.C.; Lieut. Col. Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf.; Majors John B. McDonald, 15th Cav., Charles Keller, C.E., Rock Island, Ill.; Charles S. Bromwell, C.E., Milwaukee, Wis.; Benjamin C. Morse, Inf., Urbana, Ill.; Charles H. Muir, 23d Inf., Springfield, Ill.; G. McD. Van Poole, M.C., Edmund Wittenmyer, 27th Inf., William R. Dashiell, 27th Inf. (Sept. 25, D. Lakes.)

Brigadier General Duncan, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Texas, on Oct. 13, 1911, issued the order for the test rides by officers in this department. Physical examinations will be made during the two days preceding the date set for the rides and within three hours after their completion. Officers will go into camp during the tests. The senior line officer participating will supervise the tests.

The distance prescribed is thirty miles a day on three consecutive days. At Fort Sam Houston three parties will ride from Oct. 18 to 24, inclusive. The route will be from the post to Selma. Parties will ride out in the morning and return in the afternoon to go into camp.

Test rides will be conducted at the following stations: Fort Bliss, Texas.—Col. Edwin F. Glenn and Lieut. Col. Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf.; Major Robert B. Grubbs, M.C., Oct. 29 to 31, inclusive.

Camp near Fort Bliss, Texas.—Col. Edgar Z. Steever and Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith and Major John D. L. Hartman, 4th Cav., Oct. 20 to 31, inclusive.

Fort McIntosh, Texas.—Major Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf.; Major Wilson T. Davidson, M.C., Oct. 20 to 31, inclusive.

Fort Bayard, N.M.—Chaplain Cephas C. Bateman, C.A.C.; Major Conrad E. Koerper, M.C., Oct. 20 to 31, inclusive.

Fort Sill, Okla.—Major Douglas F. Duval, M.C.; Major Letcher Hardeman, Cav.; Major Brooks Payne, 2d Field Art., Oct. 20 to 31, inclusive.

Hot Springs, Ark.—Majors George D. Deshon, Leigh A. Fuller and Reuben B. Miller, M.C., Oct. 20 to 31, inclusive.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Col. Alfred Reynolds, 22d Inf.; Col. Charles G. Treat, 3d Field Art.; Col. Daniel A. Frederick, Inf.; Lieut. Cols. Robert D. Read, 3d Cav., William C. Brown, Cav., Samuel D. Sturgis, 3d Field Art., and Harris L. Roberts, 22d Inf.; Majors Benjamin A. Poore, 22d Inf., and Francis M. C. Usher, M.C.; Chaplain Barton W. Perry, 3d Field Art.; Majors Robert H. Rolfe, Q.M.D., Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., and Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., Oct. 18 to 20, inclusive.

Camp United States troops, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Col. John T. Van Orsdale, 17th Inf., James Parker, 11th Cav., Edward H. Plummer, 28th Inf., Coville P. Terrell, Inf.; Lieut. Col. George H. Morgan, 11th Cav.; Majors Fielder M. M. Beall, 28th Inf., David Baker, M.C., William J. L. Lyster, M.C., Edwin N. Jones, Jr., 17th Inf., George W. Martin, 17th Inf., De Rosy C. Cabell, 11th Cav., Kent Nelson, M.C., Frederick D. Evans, 17th Inf., James R. Lindsay, 28th Inf., Oct. 20 to 22, inclusive.

Headquarters Department of Texas, Fort Sam Houston.—Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A.; Col. Daniel H. Appel, M.C.; Col. Charles K. Clark, O.D.; Majors Arthur W. Yates, Q.M.D.; Edmund M. Blake, Coast Art. Corps, William S. Scott, A.G.; Harry Burgess, C.E.; Dwight E. Holley, 23d Inf., and Earl C. Carnahan, P.D., Oct. 22 to 24, inclusive.

MILITIA INSTRUCTION.

The following officers of the Militia are authorized to attend and pursue a course of instruction at the garrison schools designated, respectively:

At Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.—Col. W. F. Reichardt, Ark. N.G.; 1st Lieut. William P. Scobey and 1st Lieut. Gordon A. Duncan, N.G. Tenn. At Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Second Lieut. William E. Long, Ind. N.G. (Oct. 12, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

Boards of medical officers are appointed to meet at their respective posts on Monday, Oct. 16, 1911, for examination of candidates of the Hospital Corps for promotion to grade of sergeant, as follows:

Fort Clark, Texas.—1st Lieut. Leonard S. Hughes, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Seaton Norman, M.R.C. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.—Major George A. Skinner and 1st Lieuts. Llewellyn P. Williamson and Fred R. Burnside, M.C. Fort Des Moines, Iowa.—Capt. Jay W. Grissinger, M.C. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.—Major John A. Murtagh, Capt. William H. Moncrief, and 1st Lieut. George B. Foster, Jr., M.C. Fort Omaha, Neb.—Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C. Fort Sam Houston, Texas.—Major Francis C. Usher and 1st Lieut. Raymond W. Mills, M.C. Fort Sheridan, Ill.—Major Gideon McD. Van Poole, 1st Lieuts. William H. Smith and George B. Lake, M.C. Fort Snelling, Minn.—Major Edward F. Gedding and 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Flynn, M.C. Fort Wayne, Mich.—Major Frederick M. Hartsock and 1st Lieut. James L. Robinson, M.C. (Oct. 3, C. Div.)

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the School of Musketry at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., on Oct. 15, 1911: Capts. William A. Burnside, 14th Inf., and Augustus H. Bishop, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieuts. Alden M. Graham, 1st Cav.; Charles H. Rich, 25th Inf.; Frederick D. Griffith, Jr., 6th Cav., and Calvin P. Titus, 14th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Edgar L. Field, 30th Inf.; Rowan P. Lemly, 18th Inf.; John T. Kennedy, 6th Cav.; John C. Walker, Jr., 8th Inf.; Warder H. Roberts, 1st Inf.; Ernest J. Dawley, 2d Field Art.; Henry B. Post, 25th Inf.; Rapp Brush, 8th Inf., and Charles S. Floyd, 30th Inf. (Oct. 4, W. Div.)

PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

From San Francisco, Cal.:

	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Leave	Honolulu	Guam	Manila	at
Transport.	Sept. 5	Sept. 12	Sept. 26	Oct. 2 13
	about	about	about	Manila.
Logan	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1 14
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 1 14
Thomas	Nov. 6	Nov. 14	Nov. 27	Dec. 3 12
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1, '12 14

From Manila, P.I.:

	Due at	Due at	Due at	Lay days
Leave	Manila	Nagasaki	Honolulu	S.F. at
Transport.	about	about	about	S.F.
Sheridan	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 5	Oct. 18 23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12 23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	Dec. 13 23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4	Jan. 12, '12 24

General offices: 1086 North Point street.

Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., for Manila, P.I., Sept. 15. Left Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 28.

KILPATRICK—Capt. J. D. Tilford, Q.M. Left Colon, Panama for Newport News Oct. 9. Arrived Newport News, Va., Oct. 17.

LISCOM—In Philippine waters.

LOGAN—Capt. J. V. Heidt, Q.M. Sailed for San Francisco from Manila Oct. 15.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SHERIDAN—At Manila.

SHERMAN—Capt. J. P. Spurr, Q.M. Arrived San Francisco Oct. 15.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.

CYRUS W. FIELD—1st Lieut. William S. Barriger, Signal Corps, at New York.

JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. A. Brockman, Signal Corps. Ad-dress N.Y. city.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burdin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—Lieut. E. T. Weisel, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Lieut. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Totten, N.Y.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Allen Kimberly, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Howard, Md.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCOFIELD—Capt. A. Hasbrouck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Washington, Md.

EXAMINATIONS OF ENLISTED MEN.

G.O. 131, SEPT. 26, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Announces that the regulations published in G.O. 77, April 27, 1909, War Dept., to carry into effect an Act of Congress approved July 30, 1892, are amended and new instructions are published. The following are extracts from the order:

A soldier to be eligible to compete for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant must be a citizen of the United States, unmarried, and under thirty years of age on the 1st day of July of the year in which he is to enter the competition, and must have served honorably not less than two years in the Army as an enlisted man on or before that date; he must also be physically sound and of good moral character before and after enlistment, and must be an enlisted man of the Army when he submits his application and when he appears for examination, and if appointed a second lieutenant must be an enlisted man at the date of his appointment.

Enlisted men of the Coast Artillery Corps may compete for appointments in the Coast Artillery Corps only, and no enlisted men other than those of the Coast Artillery Corps may compete for appointments in the Coast Artillery Corps.

An enlisted man who desires to appear for examination will submit through military channels an application so that it will reach his division commander on or before Jan. 1 of the year in which he desires to take the examination. Any application received after that date will not be considered unless it is shown that the delay was through no fault of the applicant. The application will be accompanied by the "Form for Individual Record of Candidate," filled out and sworn to as indicated.

The company commander in forwarding such application will verify the statement of service as given, and will state specifically whether, in his opinion, the soldier fulfills each of the conditions hereinbefore required, adding his remarks in each case as to the aptitude of the applicant for the position sought and as to whether, in the event of his appointment as second lieutenant in the Army, he desires the applicant's assignment to his company in case a vacancy exists therein.

The post commander will upon the receipt of such application cause the applicant to be examined by a medical officer as to his physical qualifications and will forward the report of such examination with the application, adding his remarks as to the aptitude of the applicant for the position sought and as to whether, in the event of his appointment as second lieutenant in the Army, the post commander desires the applicant's assignment to his command in case a vacancy exists therein.

With a view to the selection of proper enlisted men for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry each division commander will each year convene such number of boards as he may deem advisable, to meet as soon as practicable after Jan. 15, to conduct the preliminary examination. Each board will consist of three line officers and two medical officers. Examination as to physical qualification will conform to the standard required of recruits, except that any applicant whose degree of vision is less than 20/40 in either eye or who is color blind for red, green, or violet, will be rejected.

Each applicant who is physically and morally qualified, will be examined mentally in the following subjects:

(a) English grammar and orthography, both to be judged from all the papers submitted by the candidate.

(b) Mathematics, to include algebra, plane and solid geometry, and trigonometry.

(c) Geography and history, particularly of the United States.

In marking the examination papers the following relative weights will be given to the subjects enumerated in this paragraph: Grammar and orthography, 2; mathematics, 6; geography and history, 2. Candidates who attain a general average of 70 per cent. in all of the above specified subjects will be considered as having passed a satisfactory preliminary examination.

Each year in which there remain vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry to which enlisted men are eligible the War Department will, on July 1 or subsequent thereto, convene a board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., consisting of a committee of the Army Service Schools and two medical officers before which those who have successfully passed the preliminary examination will be ordered to appear to compete in the final examination for appointment to such vacancies.

Each candidate who has been found qualified morally and physically qualified or desires to undergo the mental examination notwithstanding his physical defects will then be examined mentally in the following subjects:

(a) General History.

(b) Elementary French, German, or Spanish, as the candidate may elect.

(c) The Constitution of the United States and the organization of the Government under it, and the elements of international law.

(d) Advanced optional subject.

Under this subject the candidate will be examined upon one of the following, as he may elect:

1. Higher mathematics, to include differential calculus, integral calculus, and analytical geometry, or

2. A thorough working knowledge of any modern language, or

3. A general knowledge of the English language and of English literature, or

4. Military art and field engineering.

In marking the examination papers the following relative weights will be given to the subject enumerated: General history, 4; elementary French, German, or Spanish, 4; the Constitution of the United States and international law, 3; advanced optional subject, 9. No candidate will be passed by the board who shall not have attained a general average of at least 75 per cent.

Upon completion of the final examination, all candidates desiring to enter the mounted service will be examined carefully as to their fitness for such service, taking into consideration only the degree of proficiency shown by them in riding and horsemanship and their size when so great as to indicate present or future unsuitability for mounted service.

The final examination is competitive and for the number of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Infantry remaining each year after the assignment of graduates of that year of the U.S. Military Academy. Examinations for appointment in the Coast Artillery Corps are prescribed in G.O. 79, War Dept., 1909.

TYPHOID PROPHYLACTIC.

G.O. 134, SEPT. 30, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Par. II., G.O. 76, War D., June 9, 1911, is amended to read as follows:

The typhoid prophylactic will be administered to all officers and enlisted men in the Army under the age of forty-five years who have not already received it, or who have not already had a well defined case of typhoid fever, and who are on duty at stations where the services of a medical officer are available for this purpose. Officers and enlisted men under forty-five years of age on detached service, leave or furlough at places where the services of a medical officer are not available will receive the typhoid prophylactic upon their arrival at the first station where its administration is practicable.

Hereafter the typhoid prophylactic will be administered at the places of enlistment, as soon as practicable after enlistment, to all recruits under forty-five years of age who have not been subjected to the prophylaxis within two years, unless because of special assignment or other reason the men are not to remain at the station long enough to allow the completion of the prophylaxis, in which event it will be administered immediately after they join the organizations or stations to which assigned.

On the descriptive and assignment card of every recruit will be noted "Typhoid prophylaxis completed" or "Typhoid prophylactic not administered," as the case may be.

In the latter case, company and detachment commanders will see that the prophylactic is administered immediately after the men join the organizations or stations to which assigned. In every case where the prophylactic has been administered, the remark "Typhoid prophylactic completed" will be entered on the soldier's descriptive list.

If any soldier under forty-five years of age on re-enlistment alleges that he has been subjected to the typhoid prophylaxis within two years, and the allegation is not verified by the soldier's medical record, the burden of proof will be upon the soldier to show the satisfaction of the examining surgeon that he has been subjected to the prophylaxis within two years, or has had a well defined case of typhoid fever; if the soldier cannot present evidence in the matter satisfactory to the examining surgeon, the prophylactic will be administered to him as soon as practicable.

The typhoid prophylactic is supplied by the laboratory of the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D.C.

By order of the Secretary of War: WM. H. CARTER, Major General, Acting Chief of Staff.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

G.O. 135, OCT. 6, 1911, WAR DEPT.

I. P. Pars. 881, 887 and 1463, Army Regulations, are amended to read as follows:

881. The physical examination of applicants for enlistment will be conducted in accordance with the authorized rules for the examination

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The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Quartermaster General that, in view of the large number of eligibles now available for the position of post quartermaster sergeant in the Army, the requirements of existing orders for the holding of examinations of applicants for the position in question on Feb. 1, 1912, be waived. The Quartermaster General has re-

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ported that out of ninety-three applicants examined at the last examination, forty-seven attained the necessary general average, and that during the last five years the average number of appointments a year was seventeen. Existing orders require that the names of all enlisted men that now appear on the list of eligibles shall receive appointments before those that successfully pass a later examination may be appointed.

The War Department is considering the assignment of a chaplain to fill the vacancy caused by the recent dismissal of Chaplain Charles M. Brewer, of the 6th Field Artillery. Quite a number of applications for the vacancy have been received at the Department. Chaplain Brewer was of the Baptist denomination, and it is quite probable his successor will be chosen from that faith, in order to preserve the apportionment in the Army among the various denominations.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1911.

IMPORTANT NAVY PERSONNEL CHANGES.

Announcement was made at the Navy Department Oct. 18 of the selection of Comdr. Philip Andrews, at present aid to the Secretary of the Navy, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, to succeed Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson. While it was not expected that a successor to Rear Admiral Nicholson would be announced until after the return of President Taft to Washington, Secretary Meyer informed the Chief Executive by wire of the selection of Commander Andrews for the place and President Taft wired confirming the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy. As has been stated in these columns, Rear Admiral Nicholson will relieve Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, early next March. Rear Admiral Nicholson will leave the United States for the Philippines about the first of January.

As the designation of Commander Andrews to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is a Presidential appointment his name will have to be sent to the Senate for confirmation. He is one of the youngest officers to hold the place to which he has been assigned. He entered the naval service on Sept. 28, 1882. On March 11, 1909, he reached the grade of commander, and on Oct. 25 of the same year he was appointed aid to the Secretary of the Navy. Commander Andrews has seen fifteen years of sea service. He was born in New York and appointed to the Naval Academy from New Jersey. The promotion of Commander Andrews will leave the Secretary of the Navy without an aid. Secretary Meyer has several names under consideration for this post, but is not yet ready to make an announcement of his selection.

While some criticism is heard as to the selection of Commander Andrews as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation by those who believe that an older officer should have been chosen for this important assignment, Secretary Meyer in making the appointment is carrying out the policies he has pursued since he has been at the head of the Navy Department in placing younger officers in the important positions.

In the order of precedence Commander Andrews ranks every bureau chief at present on duty at the Navy Department, with the exception of Paymr. Gen. Thomas J. Cowie, who takes rank from March 22, 1875, whereas Commander Andrews ranks from June 17, 1882. Chief Constr. Richard M. Watt, Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair, takes rank from May 19, 1887. The youngest officer in point of precedence is Engineer-in-Chief Hutch I. Cone, Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering, who ranks from May 27, 1890. Rear Admiral Nathan C. Twining, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, ranks from May 20, 1885, while Civil Engr. Richard C. Hollyday, Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, ranks from March 15, 1888. Surg. Gen. Charles F. Stokes, U.S.N., ranks from Feb. 1, 1883. Commander Andrews has had a total naval service of nearly twenty-eight years and under the law, after his term as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation expires, he will be entitled to the rank and pay of a rear admiral, having completed thirty years' service at the time he severs his connection with this bureau. From these figures it will be seen that in the light of recent precedent there is no just reason for any criticism over the selection of Commander Andrews as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation by reason of his age or service in the Navy.

Commander Andrews will take charge of the bureau early in January, when Rear Admiral Nicholson will leave for the Asiatic Station to relieve Rear Admiral J. B. Murdock as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet. Commander Andrews since he was selected by Secretary Meyer to act as his aid has been in close touch with all matters of importance in the Secretary's office and has thoroughly absorbed Secretary Meyer's reorganization plans.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer on Oct. 18 announced the selection of Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, at present Aid for Inspections, as Aid for Operations, succeeding Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, who has announced that he will give up his present post upon attaining the statutory retirement age of sixty-two on Dec. 17, 1911. When it became known that Rear Admiral Wainwright intended to relinquish his present duties the Secretary of the Navy endeavored to prevail upon him to continue until next June, but Rear Admiral Wainwright regarded this proposition as unfair to the younger men in the Navy, and he refused to change his plans. While Rear Admiral Wainwright will go on the retired list in December his services will not be lost altogether to the Navy. He will be assigned as a member of the National Defense Board, created under the Hobson act. Who is to succeed Rear Admiral Vreeland as Aid for Inspections has not been decided. Secretary Meyer is giving the matter careful attention, and it is expected that an announcement will be made

shortly. Great regret is expressed at the Department that Rear Admiral Wainwright is to relinquish his present position. As Aid for Operations he is the acting commander-in-chief of the vessels of the Navy. It was he who suggested and worked out the plans for the coming mobilization in New York and Los Angeles of the fleets, and he also devised the scheme of the recent naval war game. Rear Admiral Wainwright was executive officer of the Maine when she was destroyed in Havana Harbor and commanded the Gloucester during the war with Spain.

Owing to an unprecedented situation the list of rear admirals of the U.S. Navy was increased on Oct. 17 to thirty. This is an increase of four over the highest previous number of twenty-six as existing at the beginning of the present year. With but eighteen rear admirals in regular number authorized by law, there became twelve additional numbers, nearly fifty per cent. Seven captains came up for examination for promotion on Oct. 17. They were Capts. George B. Ransom, on inspection duty at the Boston Yard, extra number and engineer officer; Abraham V. Zane, president of the Shore Station and Inspection Board, and John R. Edwards, general inspector of machinery, both extra as engineer officers; John M. Helm, member of the general court-martial at Boston, and Cameron McR. Winslow, extra numbers; N. R. Usher, special duty with the Navy Department, and Frank F. Fletcher, Aid on Material, both regular numbers. Capt. Albert B. Willits, another extra engineer officer, was unable to appear by reason of his being on special duty in Europe. He will be examined upon his return to this country.

The first officer examined was Capt. John M. Bowyer, on special duty with the Navy Department. Captain Bowyer was compelled to resign as Superintendent of the Naval Academy last spring because of ill health. He failed of promotion on Sept. 14 for physical reasons and was ordered before a special retiring board on Oct. 17. This board was composed of Rear Admiral Mason, president; Rear Admirals Knight and Fiske, Medical Directors Heneberger and DuBose. The board recommended his retirement, which will become effective from Sept. 14, the date on which he was entitled to promotion to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Rear Admiral U. R. Harris. Under the new law Captain Bowyer will be retired as a rear admiral. The retirement of Captain Bowyer wins promotions for all the officers below him down to and including Captain Winslow, all being extra numbers. The vacancy he should have filled was taken by Captain Usher. Rear Admiral William A. Marshall's retirement for age on Oct. 17 made a place on the rear admiral's list for Captain Fletcher. This leaves Capt. Frank E. Beatty, commandant of the Washington Yard, the senior captain on the list.

By the retirement of Captain Bowyer and the promotion of Captains Usher and Fletcher, Comdrs. John D. McDonald, Hilary P. Jones and William R. Shoemaker become captains; Lieut. Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely and Leon S. Thompson become commanders; Lieuts. Charles T. Wade and Roe W. Vincent become lieutenant commanders, and Lieutenants (J.G.) Walter F. Jacobs and Ferdinand L. Reichmuth become lieutenants. These promotions are expected to take effect on Sept. 14. While the examining board has not made its official report to the Navy Department, it is understood that all the officers passed the examination.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has decided to give the first vacancy in the divisional command of the Atlantic Fleet to Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, and the second vacancy to Rear Admiral N. R. Usher. Both officers recently took their examination for promotion to rear admiral and were successful.

BRIGADE AND DIVISION POSTS.

There is much vague talk about the great advantages of large posts, it being assumed that the larger the post the better for the Service. Let us admit that the former system of dividing a regiment up among a number of small posts had many disadvantages. While it placed the troops where they were needed and taught majors and captains the duties of command and administration of independent bodies of troops it too often happened that training suffered. This was due to a variety of causes, some of which are disappearing.

But is there any reason to assume that the training of the Army will be improved in posts larger than regimental posts? We have a number of brigade posts in the Army to-day. In such posts is it true that training of the troops is conducted under better conditions or more thoroughly than in regimental posts? Is the number of men turned out for drill in each company larger, is there any less fatigue, guard, sick, absentees, daily duty, extra duty; is the brigade commander any better fitted than the regimental commander to reduce these drawbacks to a minimum? Is regimental spirit or regimental pride any greater?

As a matter of fact, as long as our Army remains a skeleton army and our companies and regiments of Infantry are so small as to be ridiculous, the expedient of multiplying regiments in posts will not be of much avail. The company of infantry with a maximum of sixty men has an average strength of fifty-five men. Deduct from fifty-five the absent, the sick, the guard, the old guard, fatigue, the prisoners, the extra duty men, the cooks, kitchen police and various caretakers the company turns out for drill between thirty-five and forty men. One sees from time to time in illustrated papers reproductions of photographs of regiments, which regiments, for

the purpose of having these pictures taken, have turned out all the men that were available, but it is seldom that more than thirty-five men per company can be counted in ranks. This means that there are four sets of fours of eight men each and a few over. To command these four sets of fours the company sometimes turns out three officers. That is, the usual strength of our companies for drill, is one to three officers and four sets of fours. What a farce!

Will brigade and division posts remedy this? Will the training of our Army improve as long as this lasts? Are brigade drills of much avail when the company is a "corporal's guard"?

We hear of a remedy—the General Service Corps. As a matter of fact the General Service Corps will not give for drill six additional men per company. Most of those now absent from drill, on other duties, are doing work in the company barracks. The only real remedy is to increase the size of the companies.

Brigade and division posts take from regimental commanders and their subordinates many duties it is important that they should be thoroughly acquainted with, duties which in time of war they will be called upon to assume. The command and administration of a post is the command of an independent body; it includes the policing of camp, the handling of supplies, construction and repair, the police of the post, the general charge of hospitals, of guard house and military prisons, of transportation, of issues of supplies, of clothing and food. All these things are proper duties of a regimental commander. Most of them are exercised by regimental commanders when brigaded with troops in the field, but the brigade post takes them away from him. Much is said these days of the importance of brigade and division maneuvers, but as a matter of fact the importance of this training as compared with the training of the squad, the company, the battalion and the regiment is as one to ten. What we really need in the Army to prepare us for war are the filling up of our companies to one hundred men each; regimental posts not too far apart to make combined maneuvers possible; a system of training, leading up from the squad to the regiment, from the facing to the attack of a position; and a system of rigid inspection of such training by men who know their business and can give and can enforce orders. This will bring about regimental competition, regimental spirit, which we need most in the Army. The soldier in action fights first for his flag, next for his regiment. Fill up the companies and the training will take care of itself. As for economy with full companies our Army would cost, per soldier, one-third less.

The coming mobilization of the ships of the American Navy in the harbors of New York and Los Angeles is almost certain to reveal such a shortage of enlisted men as to justify Secretary Meyer in going before Congress with a request for an increase in the enlisted strength. The Navy has to-day practically the full enlisted strength allowed by law. In the New York review alone, of the hundred ships to be in line all but a dozen will be fighting ships. There are now but nineteen battleships in the fleet. Added for the mobilization will be the Florida and Utah, recently commissioned, the Indiana, Iowa and Massachusetts, now in reserve with only reduced crews. To take part in the mobilization the crews will have to be swelled materially. A half-dozen gunboats and cruisers and nearly two dozen destroyers and submarines, which are likewise in reserve with depleted crews, will be called out for the display; and these, with the larger battleships just mentioned, will take up all the men that can be obtained from stations and by drawing upon whatever part of the crews of other ships can be spared. Five or six other battleships and cruisers, undergoing repairs, cannot be utilized for the purposes of the mobilization, but when their repairs are finished they will have to be manned, and this will mean a heavy drain upon the authorized strength. The undermanning of the ships in the coming mobilization, from which there seems to be no escape, should afford Secretary Meyer an effective argument in showing Congress at the coming session that the enlisted strength of the Navy must be increased, or the manning of the new battleships soon to go into service will mean the crippling of the force on the older ships. Five years ago, when the Battleship Fleet started on its cruise around the world, the enlisted strength was a thousand short. The prospects of the cruise induced a large enlistment. Special offers for attracting recruits cannot be made now, as the allotted strength is practically completed.

Friends of the Revenue Cutter Service will be glad to learn that the Treasury Department is working out plans whereby the Service will have its fighting capabilities increased. Its equipment will be enriched by standard small guns formerly used in the secondary batteries of the battleships, and target practice to make this equipment of full value will be given along the lines of Navy gun practice, each cutter being required to do range duty not less than twice a year. The last part of autumn and the early weeks of spring will naturally be the periods chosen for this practice. The 1,500 men and 240 officers of the Revenue Cutter Service, to be most successful if drawn upon to aid the Navy, should have practice in range firing, and the addition of the new guns will give opportunity for this target training. The Navy has been found ready and willing to lend seventy-seven three-inch and sixty-one one-pounder guns for immediate mounting on the cutters. Lieut. B. H. Carnahan, the officer selected to have charge of the Revenue

Cutter Service ordnance, will have the task of installing the Sims system of naval target practice. The target drill will embrace sighting and sub-caliber work. Oct. 15 was the date selected for the beginning of the assembly of the cutters for the purpose of taking on the new guns. The cutters in the Pacific will receive theirs at Mare Island and Puget Sound Navy Yards. Cutters of the first class, rating more than 100 tons, will receive four guns each, and those of the second class, three. These vessels are now stationed as follows: Eastport, Mo.; Portsmouth, N.H.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N.Y., two; Norfolk, Va.; Wilmington, N.C.; Savannah, Ga.; Key West, Fla.; Porto Rico, Mobile and Galveston, on the Atlantic coast; Detroit and Milwaukee, on the Great Lakes; Cape Flattery and Port Townsend, Wash.; Astoria, Ore.; San Francisco and San Diego, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii, and Juneau, Alaska.

While the officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army entrusted with the work on the Maine, have no authority to investigate into the cause which led to its destruction, from observations which have been made by Brig. Gen. William H. Bixby, Chief of Engineers, who made a personal inspection of the wreck of the Maine, and from the report of Chief Constructor Washington L. Capps, of the Navy, it would appear that the Maine is in such a condition that there is no possible way, in the opinion of the Army engineers, of determining with absolute certainty, the cause of the explosion. In answer to many inquiries regarding the disposition of the ill-fated battleship General Bixby states that under present instructions the duty of the Army officers in connection with this wreck is to transfer the fighting mast and the remains of the dead to Arlington Cemetery. They will also be expected to deliver to the Navy Department such special parts of the wreck as has been requested either for scientific or other Department purposes. The remaining parts of the wreck will be removed by the most economical method and deposited in deep water outside of the Havana harbor. No funds have been provided by Congress for any other disposal of the remnants of the wreck, and no authority of Congress or any one else exists for any disposal of any parts of the wreck other than as described above. The portion of the battleship where the magazines were located has entirely disappeared, and there is nothing upon which the officers could work which would solve the mystery. It is not expected that more than half of the vessel will ever be brought to the surface intact and nothing can be learned from this portion of the wreck as to the cause of the destruction of the Maine.

While it has been practically decided by the Navy Department that the battleship Oregon shall head the column of battleships through the Panama Canal to the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915, it has not been settled whether Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., retired, former commander of the battleship Oregon when it made its famous voyage around the Horn during the Spanish-American War, shall be placed in command of the old battleship. It is said that Rear Admiral Clark has intimated to the Department that he would be perfectly willing to raise his flag once more over the Oregon. It has been suggested that Rear Admiral Clark be restored to the active list and promoted to the rank of vice admiral. This, however, would require an act of Congress. Another idea that has been advanced is that the old personnel of the ship's officers, as far as circumstances will permit, be placed on the Oregon when she makes her trip through the canal to the Pacific coast. Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, who has just been selected as Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, was the navigating officer of the Oregon when she made her famous run around the Horn and was present at the battle of Santiago. In the natural course of events Rear Admiral Nicholson will have completed his service in the Philippines by the time the Panama Exposition is opened, and it is believed that he will be perfectly willing to serve on the Oregon when she makes her trip through the Panama Canal.

The War Department is not considering the assignment of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, at present commanding the Department of Luzon, Philippine Islands, to the command of the Western Division of the U.S. Army under the new reorganization plan of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff. This division comprises the Departments of California, Columbia and Hawaii, and is at present in charge of Major General Arthur Murray. There is no intention of relieving General Murray from this assignment. The rumor that General Funston was to succeed him was evidently started from the fact that there is at present a vacancy in the command of the Central Division. Major Gen. William H. Carter, of the General Staff, has been spoken of for this assignment, but no decision has been reached as yet. These divisions of the Army are always given to major generals, and as General Funston is still a brigadier it is not thought likely that he will be relieved of his command in the Philippines to assume charge of the Central Division.

The War Department will soon have to detail a major of Cavalry in the Inspector General's Department to fill a vacancy caused by the prospective promotion of Major Joseph T. Dickman. Major Dickman is now stationed in the Philippine Islands. No one has been selected as his successor.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

First Lieut. George Garity, 3d U.S. Cav., who will retire from active service Nov. 15, 1911, on account of disability incident thereto, was born in New York June 12, 1870, and first entered the Army as a private in Company D, 21st Infantry, Aug. 24, 1897. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 26th U.S. Volunteer Infantry Sept. 25, 1899, serving with that command in the Philippines until 1901. He was appointed second lieutenant, 2d Cavalry, Feb. 2, 1901, and was promoted first lieutenant in April, 1903.

Lieut. Col. Daniel A. Frederick, 17th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel to date from Sept. 27, 1911, and who is ordered attached to the 22d Infantry, was born in Georgia June 10, 1855. He entered the U.S.M.A. July 1, 1873, and was promoted in the Army an additional second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, June 15, 1877. He was promoted second lieutenant, 7th Infantry, the following August, and remained in the 7th Infantry until Jan. 31, 1902, when he was promoted major, 21st Infantry. He was appointed major of the 45th U.S. Volunteers Aug. 17, 1899, serving in the Philippines with that command, and was honorably mustered out June 3, 1901. He was detailed as A.A.G. July 15, 1902, and was assigned to the 22d Infantry Jan. 25, 1906. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, 19th Infantry, Oct. 28, 1908. In his early service Colonel Frederick was on frontier duty at Fort Shaw, Mont., and in camp on Marias River to August, 1878. He also served among other duties at Fort Snelling, camp on White River, Colo.; Fort Stevenson, Dakota; Fort Laramie, Wyo., and at posts in Colorado to April, 1898. As captain in the 7th Infantry he was in command of Company A during the Spanish-American War, and was in front of Santiago de Cuba. In the Philippines he served in the campaigns in Province of Cavite, January, 1900, and in the Province of Camarines Sur, in January and February, 1900. He was in the engagement at Montelón, Dec. 27, 1899; at Andangan in February, 1900, and in several small engagements between Legaspi and Ligao, South Luzon, July 6 to 10, 1900. He also among other duties served as A.G. of 1st Brigade and post of Manila, and as A.G., Department of the Visayas. Colonel Frederick took part with troops from the Army in rendering aid incident to the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco, Cal., in 1906, and was on duty during the disturbance at Goldfield, Nev., in 1907, incident to the miners' strike. He served with the 19th Infantry in Alaska, with the Oklahoma Militia and with the General Staff. His last post of duty was at San Antonio, Texas.

Major Jacob E. Bloom, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., who will retire from active service Nov. 11, 1911, at his own request, was born in Ohio April 21, 1851, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of June 13, 1873, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 4th Artillery. His first duty after graduation leave was at Cane Disappointment, Wash. Among other subsequent duties he took part in the Nez Perce's campaign Aug. 1 to Oct. 29, 1877, and he resigned from the Army Jan. 1, 1880. After resigning he graduated at the Cincinnati Law College, and practiced law in the city of New York from 1888 until 1898. In 1876 Major Bloom was on duty as commandant of cadets at the East Tennessee University, Knoxville, Tenn., and which honored him with the degree of master of arts, and the Governor of the state, James D. Porter, appointed him as colonel, A.D.C. on his staff. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, he organized at New York city a proposed Volunteer regiment of 1,350 men, mostly veterans, through Lafayette Post, G.A.R., and tendered its services to the State and the War Department, its services, however, being declined. He was appointed captain and A.A.G. of Volunteers May 12, 1898, and served with the Light Artillery Brigade and with the 3d Army Corps at Chickamauga, and also as A.A.G. and acting J.A., 4th Army Corps, at Aniston, Ala., and as A.A.G., 3d Brigade, 2d Division, 7th Army Corps, at Savannah, Ga., and Camp Columbia, Cuba, between May 26, 1898, and May 12, 1899. He was appointed captain and commissary, U.S.A., Feb. 2, 1901, and among other duties served as assistant to the chief commissary and depot commissary, Havana, Cuba, from April 22, 1901, to May 20, 1902. He also served at Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; Manila, P.I.; Boston, Denver, etc. While in the Philippines, as chief commissary, Department of Mindanao, in 1905, he participated in such capacity in the supplying of troops engaged in active campaign in Jolo, and likewise for troops engaged in active campaign in Leyte and Samar during July, August and September, 1906. He was a member of the bar of Ohio and U.S. District Court and Circuit Courts of Ohio in 1887. One of his last duties, in June, 1911, was to observe and report upon sundry processes and cans used in the canning of fruits and vegetables now being conducted by the Institute of Industrial Research of Washington, D.C., and which it is anticipated will redound to the benefit not only of the consumer, but of the canning and preserving industry and the farmers who supply same. Upon his retirement Major Bloom will resume the practice of law as a counsellor associated with other attorneys from his residence, 2025 Cropsey avenue, Bensonhurst, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Capt. Abram V. Zane, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Oct. 17, 1911, was appointed a cadet engineer in the Navy Oct. 1, 1871. He was promoted assistant engineer Feb. 25, 1875; passed assistant engineer Aug. 21, 1881; chief engineer 1895, and lieutenant commander March 3, 1899, and captain in 1907. Rear Admiral Zane was a member of the party sent to the Arctic to search for the Jeannette in 1881. He was with the late Lieut. Charles F. Putnam when the latter was lost in the ice, drifting out to sea on a floe. His first sea duty after graduation was in the old Worcester, of the North Atlantic Station, 1875-7. He was also, among other duties, in the Wyoming, of the European Station; in the Rodgers, on special service in the Arctic; and was with the Northern Alaskan expedition of 1885-7. After special duty with the new cruisers under construction at Philadelphia, 1887-8, he was on duty with the Omaha out on the Asiatic Station. His subsequent service included duty at the Naval Observatory, in the Machias and Alabama and in the Kearsarge as fleet engineer to Oct. 16, 1900. He was later on inspection duty at Philadelphia, was head of the department of Steam Engineering at Portsmouth, N.H., and his last assignment was as president of the board of inspections for shore stations, Navy Department.

Capt. John R. Edwards, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Oct. 17, 1911, was appointed a cadet engineer at

the U.S. Naval Academy from Pennsylvania in October, 1871. He was promoted assistant engineer in February, 1875; passed assistant engineer in September, 1881; chief engineer in November, 1895; lieutenant commander in March, 1899; commander Sept. 23, 1903, and captain Jan. 3, 1908. He served among other duties, on the Worcester, of the North Atlantic Station; Pensacola, Pacific Station; the experimental board at New York, on the Despatch on special service, on the Palos and the Petrel, of the Asiatic Station, and was in the Bureau of Steam Engineering from 1895 to 1898. He was next on duty on the Texas to 1900, and then on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. His last assignment was as general inspector of machinery for the Navy and as senior member of boards on changes in machinery on the Atlantic coast.

Capt. James M. Helm, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Oct. 17, 1911, is a native of Illinois, and entered the U.S. Naval Academy in September, 1871, graduating in 1875. During his service he was in the old Tennessee, on the Asiatic Station, 1875-7; Alaska, Pacific Station, 1877-79; Tuscarora and Ranger, surveying in the Pacific, 1879-85; was in the coast survey, 1885-8, and was later in command of the coast survey steamer Gedney. He was subsequently in the Michigan, Columbia, Terror and in command of the McArthur and Gedney to February, 1898. He was in command of the gunboat Hornet during the war with Spain, and was advanced five numbers in grade for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle. Rear Admiral Helm, while in command of the Hornet, engaged a Spanish armed flotilla and shore batteries at Manzanillo, Cuba, on June 30, 1898. The American flotilla consisted of the gunboats Hornet, Hist and Wompatuck. A small Spanish gunboat was sighted coming from behind one of the cays in Nequera Bay, and the Hornet and the Hist headed in for the Spanish vessel. Both ships proceeded as far as their draft would permit and opened fire on the men in the woods and also on the gunboat. The musketry fire they received from shore was soon silenced. The Spanish boat headed along shore and was run in behind a point and beached. Proceeding on to Manzanillo, the American gunboats observed six armed vessels, in column, and a number of soldiers on the shore manning field batteries. The Hornet opened fire on all, and several shots were seen to strike the gunboats. The main steam pipe of the Hornet was cut by a shell, and the whole inside of the vessel filled with steam. Notwithstanding this accident, the Hornet gallantly kept up an uninterrupted fire after and during the time she was being towed out by the Wompatuck. In this crippled condition she succeeded in sinking one Spanish gunboat and a sloop loaded with soldiers. The Hornet was struck several times, once through the bulwarks and hatch combing, once in the afterdeck house, once in the starboard quarter, twice through the bridge screen and several times on the protection belt by ricochet or expended shells. The last assignment of Rear Admiral Helm was as a member of the G.C.M., Atlantic Fleet, at Boston.

Capt. Albert B. Willits, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Oct. 17, 1911, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed a cadet engineer at the U.S. Naval Academy in 1872, graduating in May, 1874. During his service he was in the Brooklyn in Brazilian waters, 1875; in the monitors Montauk and Wyandotte; Adams, on the Pacific Station; Powhatan, on special duty, and Hartford, of the Pacific Station, up to 1887. His subsequent duties included service in the Franklin, Pensacola and Yorktown, of the White Squadron, and in the Boston at Brazil up to 1891. He was on inspection duty at Cramp's shipyard, served in the Minneapolis, Marblehead and in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and in the Iowa, as fleet engineer of the Atlantic Fleet. He was head of the department of steam engineering, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and inspector of machinery, at Camden, N.J. His last assignment was to special duty at the Navy Department.

Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral from Oct. 17, 1911, was a member of the famous Greely relief party of 1884 under the late Rear Admiral Schley, being an officer on the Bear. Rear Admiral Usher is a native of Indiana, and is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1875. His first sea duty after graduation was in the Tennessee, on the Asiatic Station, 1875-7. Among other service he was in the famous old Kearsarge during 1877-8, and was subsequently in the Constellation, Independence and the Jamestown up in Alaska. He was next on duty in the gunnery trainingships Minnesota, Alarm and Passaic, and the trainingship Saratoga, and after duty in the Greely relief ship Bear he was assigned to duty in the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in 1885. He was in the Juniata during her cruise around the world, 1886-9; was in the Dolphin on special service and was in command of the torpedo Ericsson in 1898 during the destruction of the Spanish fleet. He was at that time following the cruiser New York, and later went to the assistance of the officers and crew of the Vizcaya. He was next assigned as lighthouse inspector of the 7th District, and was in the Kearsarge and Illinois up to 1902. He was subsequently on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, in command of the St. Louis and Michigan, the latter being his last duty. He will shortly be assigned to command a division of the Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Oct. 17, 1911, is a native of the District of Columbia and a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, class of 1875. His first sea duty after graduation was in the "big ship Tennessee," on the Asiatic Station, 1875-7. Other vessels he has served in include the Constitution, Pensacola, Kearsarge, Alliance and Terror to 1895. He was advanced several numbers for extraordinary heroism during the war with Spain. While a lieutenant in 1898 he most gallantly led a small party of volunteers to cut the Cuban cables off Cienfuegos, Cuba, in order that the Spanish forces might be cut off from all communication with Spain. For three hours the American sailors in the boats were under the heaviest kind of fire from Spaniards on shore, but Lieutenant Winslow and his men bravely kept at work until two of the cables had been cut. Lieutenant Winslow was at that time in command of the Nashville. The Lieutenant and his men also grappled a third cable, but the fire of the Spaniards was so terrific that they had to drop it. Shortly after Lieutenant Winslow's launch was taken in tow by a steam cutter from the Nashville he was struck by a rifle ball in his left hand. The wound was painful, but he was able to continue in command. While holding the rank of commander and in command of the Charleston he made a cruise from New York city around the coast of South America with Secretary Root as a passenger. Before being assigned to the Charleston Commander Winslow was on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and served as naval aid to

President Roosevelt. He was the first officer to command the torpedo boat Cushing, one of the first vessels of this type commissioned in the Navy. He had previously been in command of the torpedo boat Stilleto. Rear Admiral Winslow is known as one of the most skillful navigators in the Navy, and his skill in taking the battleship New Hampshire up to the New York Navy Yard without a pilot is not forgotten. He has been on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, and his last assignment was as supervisor of New York Harbor. He will soon be assigned to command a division of the Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. Frank F. Fletcher, U.S.N., promoted rear admiral Oct. 18, 1911, by the retirement of Rear Admiral Marshall, is a native of Iowa, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June, 1875. His first cruise after graduation was in the Tuscarora on a deep sea sounding expedition in the Pacific, 1875-6. He was in the Constellation on special service at the Paris Exposition of 1878, and in the Ticonderoga on special service under Admiral Shufeldt, 1878-81, and after a detail in the Hydrographic Office went on the expedition for telegraphic determination of longitudes in Central and South America. After service in the Quinnebaug, on the European Station, 1884-87, he was in the Bureau of Ordnance, the torpedo boat Cushing and battleship Maine. After duty at the Torpedo Station and the Bureau of Ordnance to April, 1898, he was placed in command of the gunboat Eagle. He was subsequently inspector of ordnance in charge of the Torpedo Station, on special duty at the Navy Department, was in command of the Raleigh, a member of the Special Board on Naval Ordnance and the General Board, after which he was placed in command of the battleship Vermont during the return voyage of the Atlantic Battleship Fleet from Manila to the Atlantic coast. His last assignment to duty was as Aid for Material, Navy Department.

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Sheridan arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 14, 1911, at 10:54 p.m., and docked at 8:45 a.m., Oct. 15, with twenty-nine officers, including Lieutenant Colonel Baxter, Q.M.; Major Koester, 5th Cav.; Major Burnham, Captain Chapman, Lieutenants Pardee, McCleery, Wrightson, Rogers, Bowen, Palmer, 20th Inf., and Lieutenant Chisum, Phil. Scouts; ninety-four enlisted; 146th Co., Coast Art. Corps; twenty-two enlisted band, and 202 enlisted men, 2d Battalion, 20th Inf.; 434 casualties; twenty-five sick, and seven military convicts.

The Army transport Logan sailed from Manila Oct. 15 with the following military passengers: To Nagasaki—Col. John A. Lundein, Coast Art.; Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Corps; 1st Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, 6th Inf.; Capt. Edward G. Huber, Med. Corps. To San Francisco—Col. Charles G. Woodward, Coast Art.; Capts. James J. Hornbrook, Cav., Pay Dept.; Irving J. Carr, 7th Inf.; Willis C. Metcalf, 42d Co., Coast Art.; Albert W. Foreman, 20th Inf.; Abraham U. Loeb, 9th Inf.; Mahlon Ashford, Med. Corps; 1st Lieuts. Charles F. Leonard, Signal Corps; Charles A. Betts, M.R.C.; W. C. F. Nicholson, 9th Cav.; Thomas J. Leary, William S. Shields and Rozier C. Bayly, Med. Corps; 2d Lieuts. Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf.; Louis A. Kunzig, 3d Inf.; James G. Boswell, 21st Inf.; Emil P. Pierson, 14th Cav.; John W. Strohm, P.S.; Major George W. Ruthers, Sub. Dept.; Capt. Harry S. Howland, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. William C. Whitener, 9th Inf.; George L. Converse, Jr., 14th Cav., and John S. Singleton, 3d Inf.

Major H. T. Allen, of the General Staff, who completed his test ride Oct. 18, on Oct. 19 started on a tour of inspection of various Cavalry regiments which have been directed to conduct experiments with drill regulations involving double rank formation. Major Allen's first stop will be at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Incident to a week's target practice with heavy guns at Forts Adams and Wetherill, R.I., for the troops in the Narragansett Defense District, which was ordered to begin Oct. 20, Col. William H. Coffin, commandant of the Artillery District, has posted warnings to the people in the vicinity of the forts, telling them what to do to prevent damage to property.

The 141st Co., C.A.C., Capt. Charles E. Wheatley, 1st Lieut. LeRoy Bartlett on Oct. 14, made a practice march from Boone, Md., to Fort McHenry, Md., a distance of eighteen miles, in five hours and fifteen minutes. As the required halts were made together with twenty minutes for lunch, this is a marching rate of over four miles per hour. Two miles of this was over cobblestones of Baltimore. The fastest mile was just north of Marley, which was made in thirteen minutes. This is all the more remarkable as the company had been on a practice march for three days and many of the men had sore feet. There were sixty-three men and no stragglers.

In the horse races at Laurel, Md., Oct. 18, 1911, the Laurel Plate, for horses owned by the Government or officers of the Army and Navy, went to Karat, owned and ridden by Lieutenant Lyman, U.S.A., who outrode the favorite, Matahoni, ridden by Lieut. C. K. Rockwell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The summary of the race was: Two miles, Karat, 157 lbs. (Lieutenant Lyman), 6 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, first; O. K., 157 (Lieutenant Rockwell), 5 to 1, 2 to 1 and even, second; Phoenix Stag, 162 (Lieutenant Marks), 10 to 1, 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 3:58.

There were several accidents to officers of the Army in the steeplechase race for the Marquis de Lafayette Cup at the Rose Tree Hunt Club race meet, near Media, Pa., Oct. 14, 1911. Of the U.S. Army officers who appeared at the post three were thrown at one point or another: one of them, Lieut. R. F. Tate, 15th Cav., riding the favorite, Knight of Elway, being knocked unconscious when his body hit the turf. Every horse in the race refused at one or another of the barriers. Lieutenant Rockwell's O. K. refused the grand stand barrier persistently. Finally he got over that one, but positively declined to tackle the next, and his rider had to give it up in the end. Lieut. John W. Downer, 3d Field Art., on Tampico, led the field for a time, but his mount finally sulked, and, stopping suddenly, threw his rider at the fateful grand stand hedge. On the second round Tampico ran out of the course and Lieutenant Downer also gave up the struggle. Lieutenant Tate was thrown only a second or two after the tag fell, his horse swerving sharply as it approached the first jump. For a moment it was feared that he was seriously hurt. It turned out to be only a case of losing his breath, however, and the officer was soon on his feet again. The attempt to send the horses entered in this race over

hurdles was criticised by many sportsmen present. It was said that all were experienced flat racers, but had never had any training over the barriers.

McCaskey, the horse owned by Capt. Theodore Schultz, 9th U.S. Cav., has again shown himself to be a prize winner. At Douglas, Wyo., this horse won a blue ribbon as the best saddle horse exhibited at the state fair. After making the 141 mile march to Douglas from Fort Russell, Wyo., and being exposed to cold and chilling rains, McCaskey pranced out upon the track the day following his hike and won the one mile hurdle race with little effort. The prize is a beautiful silver cup, which will be presented by the Wyoming State Fair Association. On the next day this plucky horse gave a splendid high jumping exhibition, clearing four feet eleven inches. McCaskey, with Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th U.S. Cav., up, won the one mile hurdle race at the frontier show this year, and on Oct. 9 Captain Schultz received a beautifully engraved silver cup from the frontier committee. A handsome silver cup was won by Lieutenant Howard's mare, Queenie, in the officers' polo pony race. Capt. H. Rubottom's mare, Intellect, was given second ribbon in the thoroughbred mare class. This mare was also close to the finish and won first place in two running races in such fast company as the famous Buck Thomas, one of the fastest quarter horses in this country, if not in the world. Some of the enlisted men put up an excellent exhibition with horses of the high school class. Prizes were won by Corporal Woodfork, Sergeant Johnson, Trumpeter Fleming and Sergeant Howard. All these 9th Cavalry horses that took part in the events at Douglas had just arrived after a trying march, and the manner in which they acquitted themselves is highly creditable.

Officers of the U.S. Army from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will play an important part in the coming international fair and land show at San Antonio, Texas, and there will be few days when the Army will not be represented in some of the various features that will go to make up the fair. The officers will participate in the riding, jumping and polo contests. Mrs. E. E. Johnson, in charge of the dog show, has been interesting a number of officers' wives in the kennel club and in entering up a fine bunch of dogs. Carnival night, Nov. 10, has also appealed to the men of the post, and many of them have made arrangements to join in the big carnival frolic and fancy dress ball, which will be one of the features of the evening's entertainment.

The football team from the 11th U.S. Cavalry, on the post gridiron at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 7, in a game of football defeated the West Texas Military Academy, 21 to 0. The score in the thirty-two minutes of actual play was built on four touchdowns and one goal from touchdown. While not by any means a light-weight aggregation, the cadets were outweakened on the average a dozen pounds to a man. The Army eleven showed a variety of good football, which possibly would have been sufficient to win had the weight proposition not entered at all. For the rest West Texas made some costly fumbles to aid its defeat. It really was a battle of an academy class team against an eleven of collegiate caliber. Defeat was no disgrace to the cadets. While they were battered worse than Marshall had been the week before by the 11th Cavalry, the soldiers really showed decided improvement in their game all down the line. The football team from the 22d U.S. Infantry at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Oct. 7, won from the Signal Corps on the upper post diamond, 13 to 6. The game was very fast, but was marred by roughness. The feature work was done to a large extent by Lieut. C. A. Baehr, formerly of the West Point team. He played quarter for the Infantry. Two touchdowns and one safety made up the scoring for the winners, while the Signal Corps acquired a touchdown and kicked the ensuing goal. The Signal Corps had less luck than usual with its forward passes, but managed to score the first touchdown of the game. Fahay, of the Infantry, got one of the corps' forward passes and went twenty-five yards before hauled off his feet.

The football team of the 11th U.S. Cavalry at San Antonio, Texas, on Oct. 14, defeated the High School, the score being 11 to 0. Overlooking a few fumbles on each side and one or two errors of judgment, the game was very much worth while. The Army scored one touchdown in the third and one in the fourth quarter. The Army won because it could carry the ball better than the other side, both by straight football and forward passes. High School never showed its hand. Omitting tricks and forward passes, this team tried to advance the ball against its burly opponents through bucking or end runs. The defense held together nobly the first half. It never gave up the fight at any time, but the soldiers figured it out in the last two quarters and won—because they had the high hand. The game was fast and clean. There was an absolute absence of rough work, and this was all the more noteworthy and commendable because of the fierce nature of the contest. The officials handled the game well, and in the long run neither side suffered more than the other on decisions. Sifted down, the greatest cunning of the Army was in the execution of the forward passes. The Cavalry had many failures in this play, but when all is said and done this play was the one that bothered High School most.

In a close game of football Saturday afternoon, Oct. 14, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, the 3d U.S. Field Artillery eleven won from the 22d U.S. Infantry team, 6 to 0. The game was close enough to be in doubt all the way. The Infantry showed vast improvement, while the combination of the two battery teams of the 3d into one battalion eleven prevented the team play that might otherwise have developed. The 3d, however, showed decided promise, as did the 22d, and that each will improve daily during the next couple of weeks is assured.

While doing guard duty on the main road to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., Pvt. William Gretsch observed Pvt. W. McKenzie, 29th Co., Coast Art. Corps, walking toward the fortifications. Gretsch ordered him to halt. McKenzie is said to have ignored this and to have dropped behind a protecting ridge of ground, meanwhile advancing toward the sentry and starting on a run for the powder house. Gretsch called a final warning and then fired, wounding McKenzie, who was in civilian dress.

At an early hours on Oct. 13, 1911, Trumpeter Ernest Lawrence, of Troop I, 9th Cav., Fort Russell, Wyo., was shot and killed by Raymond Hall, a discharged private of Troop F, 9th Cav. The killing occurred at Keefe Hall during the closing hours of a ball given by the Autumn Leaf Club, of Cheyenne. Hall has the reputation of being a bad man and served a term in prison. On the same day, while resisting arrest, William Poston, a member of the 4th U.S. Field Artillery, Fort Russell, was shot through the left arm and right shoulder by a member of the provost guard from the post. Poston had been creating a disturbance in the red light district of West Cheyenne when the mounted guard attempted to

interfere, Poston stoned him and made an effort to get away. The guard then fired.

THE FUTURE OF TURKEY.

In the opinion of Sir William Mitchell Ramsay, professor of humanity at the University of Aberdeen, one of the greatest authorities in Turkish affairs, the Ottoman Empire is on the verge of downfall, but so often has the collapse of that nation been predicted in the last generation that one naturally falls into the belief that Turkey has as many lives as a cat. Sir William points out that the partitioning of the empire is proceeding apace. One of the most striking, though one of the least spectacular, manifestations of this was the arrangement between Germany and Russia about railways in Eastern Asiatic Turkey, "without even intimation to the Porte that such proceedings were in mind, and much less asking her consent, the implication being that the two Powers regarded the existing government as having failed definitely and finally." While it may be true that "he who controls the railways controls the country served by the railways," one may wonder where Sir William learned positively that the Porte had no hand in the railway arrangements mentioned, as the workings of chancelleries are often of a subterranean character. Very disappointing to the Powers which favored the Young Turks when they came into power in 1909 has been the determination of the new régime to Ottomaniize the empire and forcibly assimilate distinct nationalities, with a necessarily resultant harvest of small revolts.

Sir William asserts that Turkey's inability to administer or organize has reduced the eastern and southern Mediterranean littoral to a desert when it was formerly a garden. Parts of Tripoli and Cyrenaica, once prosperous and fertile, are now wastes and useless to the world, and Arab barbarians have the population practically at their mercy. The independence of Bulgaria was obtained because at the moment the Turkish army was not ready to take the field. "Even if Turkey yields, Italy will have her hands full with an Arab war that may drag on for years, for the Arabs will find their happiness in this world and the next by raids on the Italians." A dignified protest from Turkey, such as she has been making to the Powers, and a severe restraint of all tendencies toward a Moslem religious outburst are the best policy of the Porte. If massacres occur in Turkey, which formerly characterized her religious wars, the Powers will be driven to put an end to Turkey, the Aberdeen professor believes, but it is not likely that the sensitiveness of European chancelleries is any more acute now than in years gone by, or that the considerations of political advantage will not weigh as heavily in the scale as in the past, when Turkey could stand off Europe by playing one Power against another on the diplomatic chessboard. Sir William therefore concludes that the fate of Turkey now depends on the ability of the Porte to restrain the Moslems and protect Europeans. He also sees in the recent appointment of Lord Kitchener to the chief command in Egypt an evidence that Great Britain saw the impending troubles in North Africa and wished to have a strong man at the helm there. The reactionary forces of old Turkey have been in the saddle far more than the outside world has suspected. Of the ministry that has just fallen only a section was of the Young Turk party.

SAN FRANCISCO ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.

The following was the program at the first annual field day of the Army and Navy Club, of San Francisco, the exercises taking place at Recreation Park, Valencia and Fourteenth streets, on Oct. 5: Military exercises by Co. F, 30th U.S. Inf., including wall scaling feat; battle royal by thirty-two best boxers in the Presidio, boxing three rounds in concert, representing primitive warfare; military exercises led by 2d Battalion, 30th Inf., including the physical exercise, accompanied by the consolidated bands; bayonet and broad sword combat, representing the highest development in shock action of civilized warfare; semaphore signalling by Co. H, 30th Inf.; baseball game, Union League Club team vs. Presidio officers' team.

In the baseball contest the following was the composition of the teams: Union League—L. D. Peppin, Teroni, G. Halsey, William M. Abbott, W. B. Lomax, W. J. Martin, R. A. Pabst, W. P. Humphrey, C. McClellan, W. J. Creed, W. L. Goodwin, C. R. Parker, H. H. Johnson and J. J. Hunter. Presidio officers' team—Capt. John L. Bond, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. P. Huff, U.S.N.; Capt. T. Q. Ashburn, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. B. Elliott, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. G. Sherrard, U.S.A.; Lieut. R. Ellis, U.S.A.; Major R. M. Thornburgh, U.S.A.; Lieut. C. B. Meyer, U.S.A.; Capt. G. L. Wertenbaker, U.S.A.; Capt. P. A. Murphy, U.S.A.; Bill Berthelot, Navy. Umpires—Mr. Courtney Ford for Army and Navy Club, and Mr. B. Lange for the Union League.

The musical program was furnished by the consolidated bands of the 30th U.S. Inf., 1st U.S. Cav., and 3d band, Coast Art. Corps, to which was added the drum and trumpet corps of the 30th Inf., 1st Cav. and Coast Artillery Corps, led by Caspar Gutenberger, chief musician, 1st Cav., assisted by Armand Putz, Coast Art. Corps, and Wilfred Gaudet, 30th Inf.

BLUE AND GRAY FEASTING TOGETHER.

Lieut. Col. J. A. Watrous, U.S.A., publishes in the Milwaukee Sentinel of Oct. 16 an account of the Memphis Barbecue, in which the men of the Blue and the Gray feasted together. Colonel Watrous says:

"There were scenes good to look upon. I saw Memphis men and women born since the war brushing dampened cheeks as they watched that movement of Grant's and Lee's men in their harmonious advance upon East End Park. There were many long tables, all laden with barbecued meats, other substantial, and many delicacies. In the old days each feaster went to the barbecue pits and saw his meat ration carved from the hot carcass, and sat on the ground and ate his fill. Here were tables, long and loaded, at which the delegates from battlefields stood or sat, as they chose, and ate well cooked meat from young animals that fairly melted in mouths which from an over used crop of teeth, or patent ones, spoke their welcome. The guests of honor, the two kinds of soldiers, now one kind of American citizens, were first to be fed, waited upon by handsome women and the sons of Confederate veterans. Following the veterans came a multitude of sons, daughters and others, and still much was left. The citizens of Memphis,

aided by the Confederate sons, provided the barbecue banquet.

"After the barbecue feast, a meeting with patriotic music and interesting and patriotic addresses. The evening parade was witnessed by no less than 50,000, and it is said to have been the noisiest crowd in Memphis since the war. The veterans headed the column, each file of four having men who once wore different uniforms, and they marched like young soldiers, each man doing his best and having a much better time than they used to have when marching against each other. There was a continuous roar of cheers and hand-clapping and a cloud of waving flags and handkerchiefs as the old campaigners swung along the two mile route.

"This beats anything I ever before saw in Memphis," said the Confederate limping at my left. "We Confederates have been having parades now and then the last forty years, but we never stirred the people in this way. It shows you all of the Union Army that the public generally is as glad to see us as we soldiers are. I hope, ere long, to see a similar and a larger parade moving along Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, and I joined him in the hope."

Colonel Watrous adds this story of Gen. Pat Cleburne, of the Confederacy, told by one of his old soldiers:

"General Cleburne died barefooted. While riding along his division a few hours before the battle of Franklin, where he was killed, General Cleburne saw several soldiers trudging along with nothing on their feet. Coming to one who was leaving blood in each track, the general stopped, swung his right foot to the side of his left and said:

"My man, take off my boots."

"Why, General?"

"Never mind why, take them off."

The private with bleeding feet obeyed his General's command reluctantly.

"Put them on; you need them more than I do," said the division commander.

"And you go barefooted, suh?"

"Do as I tell you, and at once, and catch up with your command."

"Gen. Pat Cleburne, Cheatham's Corps, Hood's Army, fought his last battle barefooted, and died, with his men, at the forefront in that awful battle of Franklin, where thirteen general officers were killed or wounded. It is said that General Cleburne had a premonition that he would be killed in that battle."

AVIATION NOTES.

Capt. George Mackay, of the Signal Corps of the Michigan Militia, won his pilot's license at the Nassau Boulevard aviation field, Long Island, N.Y., Oct. 15. He said that the Governor of Michigan would make a requisition for a two-seated monoplane for experimental purposes, and a wireless outfit would be installed in it, working in conjunction with an automobile which would follow it around on the ground and experiment from the automobile to the monoplane.

Signaling from an aeroplane with smoke has been accomplished successfully at the Army aviation field at College Park, Md. Lieut. Roy C. Kirtland, U.S.A., and Charles Bowman made the experimental ascent. While the Lieutenant manipulated the aeroplane the signal expert shot black smoke into the air from a contrivance he had designed. The Mors system was used, and Signal officers on the ground said the result was excellent. The distance at which the signals were read was a mile.

On Oct. 12 the Curtiss School of Aviation was transferred from Hammondsport, N.Y., to San Diego, Cal., where it will be located during the winter months. First Lieut. J. W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., retired, who has been under the personal instruction of Mr. G. H. Curtiss at Hammondsport since July, has been placed in charge of the school. Six pupils will be taken to the coast to finish their training. They are Messrs. J. Capistini, an officer in the Greek army; J. B. McCally, of Harrisburg, Pa.; C. W. Schoemaker, Olean, N.Y.; S. C. Lewis, Jamestown, N.Y.; William Huff, of San Francisco, Cal., who has been with Eugene Ely for the past year and two others who will go direct from New York. In addition to these several are at present awaiting the arrival of the school in order to report. There will be an elaborate equipment on the ground to accommodate all who may be recruited, including two four-cylinder engine machines for use of the beginners in accustoming them to the controls and general feel of an aeroplane, as well as for the purpose of allowing pupils to become familiar with the various parts and nomenclature by actually disassembling and assembling machines under experienced instructors. Three eight cylinder engines will be available in other planes for the advanced class; and one machine possessing hydro equipment for practice on the bay, as a finishing touch.

The mingled curiosity and terror of the natives in Tripoli over the Italian aeroplanes is described as amusing. They expect to see the machines carry large cannon, and the officers flying without the aid of mechanism.

DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

The Auditor decided that the provision in the annual appropriation acts for the support of the Army, providing for extra pay to enlisted men of the Signal Corps employed in the territory of Alaska on the Alaskan cable and telegraph system, "is in the nature of additional compensation to such men while on detail for such duty, and is payable for each day while on such detail regardless of the fact that such men may not actually perform duty on Sundays, holidays or during a temporary sickness." The Comptroller overrules this decision, holding that the enlisted men in question can only be allowed extra pay for days upon which extra duty is actually performed.

Approving the decision of the Auditor, the Comptroller declines to allow Lieut. Col. H. L. Hawthorne, U.S.A., Military Attaché at Tokio, Japan, \$27 for carriage hire incurred while making official calls at his station.

The Auditor is directed to take the necessary action to recover the sum of \$151.25 from Lieut. (J.G.) L. W. Townsend, U.S.N., overpaid on the theory that he is only entitled to increased pay from the date of his actual appointment to his present rank.

Assistant Comptroller Mitchell, in reply to an inquiry from the Secretary of War, decides that the probationary second lieutenants of the Corps of Engineers, appointed under the Act of Feb. 27, 1911, are entitled while serving under their probationary appointment to the same pay and allowances as other second lieutenants of the corps on the active list.

In reply to an inquiry by Pay Dir. M. C. McDonald, U.S.N., through the Secretary of the Navy, he is in-

structed by the Comptroller that he is authorized to pay Asst. Surg. Alfred J. Toulon, U.S.N., ten per cent. increase of pay during the time he was returning to the United States after being detached from shore duty beyond seas.

The Acting Comptroller of the Treasury, L. M. Mitchell, has decided that a toilet case, consisting of two small glass bottles, one mirror and one clock, could not legally be purchased by the War Department to be used "for the transportation of the Army." A light wagon containing such a case had been used by Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, in command of the Department of the Army. It cost \$10, and the voucher of the quartermaster was disallowed by the Auditor of the War Department, on the ground that "this article is not such that it can be used on official business." Mr. Mitchell also holds that the toilet case is "not such a repair for a wagon as is contemplated by law." On the contrary he holds "that such extra allowances to officers is expressly prohibited."

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

In reference to the issuance of fuel to officers the Judge Advocate General says: "The interpretation of this office placed upon Pars. 1045 and 1065, A.R., 1908, does not allow officers to lay in at one time a full winter supply of fuel so far in excess of their allowance at the time of using. It is inadvisable to deliver to any officer fuel in excess of his accumulative allowance, especially from the standpoint of public accountability. An officer may overdraw on his account if he has used all the fuel to his credit, but he must settle at the end of the fiscal year."

In the claim of T. J. Mahaffey for \$1,000 for damage caused by soldiers to his gasoline launch during the practice march of the 1st Separate Brigade on June 1, 1911, in Texas, General Crowder states that Mahaffey is not entitled to damages because an individual has no right to sue the Government, and it was not proven who committed the depredation.

The commanding officer at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, issued an order requiring all enlisted men except those married to send their clothes to the post laundry. The legality of the order being questioned, the C.O. explains that it was issued to enable the post laundry to pay expenses and also for sanitary reasons. The J.A. General advises that the financial reason is not sound, but the sanitary one is. It is a question of fact which should have been submitted to the division J.A. He concludes: "It is only by pursuing such a course that the creation of division headquarters can be made to serve the War Department purpose to decentralize administration."

Judge Advocate General Crowder sees no reason for modifying the opinion expressed in Cir. 37, W.D., May 8, 1908, concerning the payment to civilians of the reward offered for the apprehension of deserters. Delay in payment "would defeat the purpose for which the reward is offered, a purpose which it is believed is best met by the knowledge on the part of the civil authorities that the return of a deserter to military custody ensures a prompt and practically certain payment. To delay the payment of all rewards for desertion (deserters?) because of the exceptional cases in which a man charged with desertion is found not guilty would appear to this office to be a mistake."

MOBILIZATION OF FLEETS.

As soon as the mobilization of the Atlantic Fleet at New York is completed about Nov. 2, the First Division, with the exception of the Delaware and Kansas, will proceed to Newport, R.I., and the Second Division, with the exception of the Rhode Island and Idaho, will go to Hampton Roads. These divisions will base at these places for drills and exercises until about Nov. 20, when they will interchange bases, meeting at sea for several days' exercise together. About Dec. 10 the First, Third and Fourth Divisions will proceed to their home ports and the Second Division to New York for the holiday season, remaining until about Jan. 2, 1912. About Jan. 5, 1912, the Atlantic Fleet will assemble on the Southern Drill Grounds and then proceed to Guantanamo for the winter exercises.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer, concerning the coming mobilization of the Atlantic Fleet at New York and the Pacific Fleet at Los Angeles, Cal., made the following statement on Oct. 18:

"On Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 there will be mobilized in New York Harbor for inspection and review the most powerful aggregation of fighting ships ever assembled under the American flag. Rear Admiral Osterhaus will have under his immediate command one hundred and two warships, from the Dreadnoughts to the tiny submarines. At the same time the entire strength of the Pacific Fleet will be assembled under the command of Rear Admiral Thomas at Los Angeles.

"The purpose of the mobilization, almost unprecedented in American naval history, is twofold. Primarily, it is to show the preparedness of the fleet, and the defects, if any, in personnel and material.

"I have sought to impress upon the country the fact that the fleet is the Navy and the Navy the fleet; all else is auxiliary. Therefore, it is my purpose to do all that I can to develop the fleet as a highly organized, self-sustaining, efficient, potential seafighting power.

"The mobilization was ordered on comparatively short notice, less than thirty days. The ships were scattered, after a year of hard work, many of them undergoing repairs.

"Making all the ships ready for the great assembly will be a splendid test of the ability of the fleet and of the organization in answer to the requirements which would be imposed on them in case of a sudden emergency.

"Secondarily, the mobilization is for the benefit of the nation. I want to bring the Navy closer to the people; I want as many citizens as possible to see the fleet assembled in its greatest strength.

"The people pay for the Navy cheerfully. I think they will be even more willing to concede its value when they see what a tremendous potential fighting power it is as an assurance for peace.

"At New York, for the first time, the fleet will be seen at a composite whole. And it is upon the strength of the fleet as a composite organization, rather than upon the excellence of any one group of vessels, that our sea power depends."

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

Reports received from Rear Admiral Murdock on Oct. 14 indicated that the Chinese rebellion was spreading. The rebels were reported in possession of the city of Wu-Chang, Hanyang and Hankow. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper, U.S.N., in command of the gunboat Helena, off Hankow, gives the list of foreign warships in the troubled zone on Oct. 14 at ten, which includes two American warships, the Helena and Samar; four British warships, two German and two Japanese. There are also six Chinese warships. Commander Knepper reported that the missionaries had been permitted to leave Wu-Chang.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, U.S.N., commander of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, telegraphed on Oct. 18 that the protected cruiser New Orleans has been ordered to Nanking, the protected cruiser Albany to Shanghai and the collier Abarenda to Tientsin, the port of Pekin, bringing reinforcements to the Legation Guard. A despatch of Oct. 19 announces that Rear Admiral Murdock has arrived at Shanghai from Manila on board the New Orleans. The New Orleans has a detachment of 100 marines on board. The destroyers Barry and Decatur have moved from Shanghai to Nanking. The orders for the New Orleans to return home were rescinded, and the warship left Manila Oct. 16. One hundred American marines ordered to Pekin Oct. 14 from Manila to reinforce the Legation Guard there left Oct. 18 on board the collier Abarenda.

The commander of the German gunboat Tiger reports from Hankow that the American admiral has assumed command of the foreign warships, the Japanese Admiral Kawashima continuing at the head of the foreign land forces. Lieut. Col. William D. Beach, Cav., U.S.A., attached to the General Staff, on duty at Manila, P.I., was at Pekin, China, Oct. 14, from Hankow. He reported that he passed several troop trains proceeding South. Lieutenant Colonel Beach was to have been present at the maneuvers, which have been cancelled. On his way to Pekin he traversed the Yang-tse-Kiang district and encountered many signs of the revolution. The missionaries, he declares, did not desire to leave Wu-Chang. The American Consul at Hankow insisted upon their leaving, saying that subsequent disorders would make the town unsafe. Many Manchus escaped by following the missionaries. The rebels apparently had not taken over the Hankow Railroad station, according to Colonel Beach, the entire line being open and the service normal except for delays owing to the crowded trains of refugees proceeding North and troop trains proceeding South.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Hannibal was placed in commission at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Oct. 16, 1911.

Bids for the construction of the battleships Oklahoma and Nevada will be opened on Jan. 4, 1911.

The mail address of the U.S.S. Vicksburg has been changed from "In care Postmaster, New York city," to "Pacific Station, via San Francisco."

The submarine Stingray has made the best record of all the submarines in battle practice at Newport, R.I., it is claimed. The tests that have been conducted for several weeks under the water and on the surface closed Oct. 17, and it is unofficially announced that the Stingray made an average of fifty per cent.

Orders have been received at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to make the monitor Puritan ready for service again. The Puritan was sunk last January in an explosive test. It cost the Government about \$50,000 before the Puritan was raised from the mud and taken to the navy yard. It is estimated that it will cost \$100,000 to fit her for service again.

Another body was recovered from the wreckage about the bow of the old battleship Maine at Havana Oct. 16. Several 6-inch shells which had not been exploded were also found.

The German training ship for cadets, the Hansa, arrived this week in Philadelphia, where she will stay until Nov. 4. Arrangements for the entertainment of the officers are being made by various German societies.

The Secretary of the Navy has designated Rear Admiral Lucien Young, U.S.N., as the representative of the Navy Department to receive the silver service of the battleship Florida at Pensacola on Dec. 18 next.

Ensign H. J. Knerr, U.S.N., who resigned from the Navy to take effect Oct. 19, 1911, is a native of Iowa, and entered the Navy June 8, 1904. He was last on duty in the Lamson.

First Lieut. Sidney A. Merriam, U.S.M.C., who was tried by court-martial at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard on Oct. 9 on the charge of drunkenness, was sentenced by the court to lose five numbers. Under date of Oct. 17 the Navy Department approved the findings and sentence of the court-martial.

On Oct. 2 2d Lieut. David S. Combes, U.S.M.C., stationed at the marine barracks, Charleston, S.C., submitted his resignation as an officer in the Marine Corps. The Secretary of the Navy accepted the resignation to take effect Oct. 9.

Comdr. Benton C. Decker, U.S.N., commanding the scout cruiser Chester, gave a reception aboard his ship to the Malta authorities and consuls Oct. 14, at which the American officers expressed regret that the Italians had been unable to inflict deserved lesson on the murderers of Herbert F. De Cou, a member of the archaeological mission, near Benghazi.

The Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is in receipt of a telegram from the commanding officer of the U.S.S. Nebraska reporting that Frank Collins, fireman, second class, while on duty in the steam launch, fell overboard and was drowned on the evening of Oct. 15, 1911, and the body had not been recovered. Collins was a native of Terre Haute, Ind., nineteen years old, and had been in the Service two years.

Under telegraphic service from Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore, U.S.N., of Goat Island, Cal., Detective Frank McGraw, according to the Vallejo Times, arrested Eugene A. Love, of the U.S. Marine Corps, on board the steamer Sierra when that vessel arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu Oct. 10. Love, who was clerk in the commissary department of the government post in the islands, is wanted as an alleged deserter and embezzler, it being charged that he is short \$2,500 in his accounts. Love was traveling as a first class cabin passenger. He denied his guilt. He was taken to Mare Island, and Love's wife is at the Honolulu post and his parents are residents of Buffalo, N.Y.

Italy's third super-Dreadnought, the Leonardo da Vinci, was successfully launched at Genoa Oct. 14. She is a sister ship of the Conte di Cavour and the Giulio Cesare, has a displacement of 21,500 tons. Her length over all is 575½ feet, beam 91½ feet and mean draft 27½ feet. The vessel will carry thirteen 12-inch guns, triple mounted, and five barbette. Her second battery, to stand off torpedo attack, will be made up of eighteen 4.7-inch pieces. The engines of the Leonardo da Vinci are of 24,000 horsepower, and are expected to attain a trial speed of 22.5 knots.

The latest reported appearance of the sea serpent is in the waters of Chatham, England, and from there it was leisurely proceeding to sea. It is described as thirty feet long—at least that much was seen of it, and the tail was still in the water. Its width was about six feet, and its body was white, like a pig's, and some of the mariners who saw the monster assert it had hair on its back like a pig. It is also declared the serpent has a head like a cow, with green, bulging eyes, and a jointed ridge the thickness of a man's arm running along its white back. It flaunted its cow head and ridged back within a stone's throw of the pier, and there are pier-masters and customs house officers who can give detailed and graphic descriptions of the serpent. One fisherman, when the monster was first sighted sporting around, got a double barrel shotgun, and instead of the ordinary buckshot, he put in a double charge of powder and steel bicycle bearings in order to get more penetration. When he got within forty yards of the sea snake, it is said, the daring fisherman fired both barrels and received a lame shoulder, while the sea monster just gave a little wriggle like, took a dive and came up some distance away. The serpent had no fins, and did not blow like a whale.

Asserting in italic emphasis that there is not the slightest doubt that "in the future, as in the past, military control of navy yards will be continued," Asst. Naval Constr. Richard D. Gatewood, in discussing "First Principles in Navy Yard Management" in the current Marine Review, says that "an industrial establishment conducted along military lines will never reach the highest success in an industrial sense, and the absolute necessity for greater efficiency in navy yards demands that the industrial part of the work be treated more as an industrial problem than as a military one, and that this part be organized as far as practicable along the lines adopted by the most progressive, modern, industrial plants; that is, along functional lines." Proceeding to an analysis of the two types of yard management, Mr. Gatewood asks: "Is not the whole course of study at the Naval Academy laid out along functional lines? Is not each pupil taught by one teacher after another who is presumably an expert in his particular line of study? The analogy is clear. There is no more reason to adhere to the military type of organization—this does not mean military control—in a navy yard than there is in any other similar large manufacturing plant." However, he admits that the change from the military to the functional is so radical that much work of an educational nature will be necessary. There are only two types of organization—functional and military. The first contemplates control by means of accurate knowledge obtained from scientific investigation; the second control by means of guesswork and rule-of-thumb methods obtained from cursory observation. Perhaps there are some who will except to his broad generalization that "the first is based on fixed principles and natural laws, the second on man-made laws. * * * The first upbuilds, the second tears down; the first is self-perpetuating, the second self-destroying."

Secretary of the Navy Meyer has decided upon the name for the two new battleships—Nos. 36 and 37—authorized by the last Naval Appropriation bill. No. 36 will be called the Nevada and No. 37 the Oklahoma. It is expected that the Department will invite bids for the construction of these two ships about Nov. 1. The Nevada and Oklahoma will be the largest ships in the United States Navy when completed. Each will have a displacement of 27,500 tons and will carry several 14-inch guns. The limit of cost for each vessel was fixed by Congress at \$6,000,000. Officers on duty at the Bureau of Construction and Repair are inclined to the belief that the Government will have some difficulty in securing bidders for the amount of money appropriated. The provision of the law makes it mandatory that the vessels shall be constructed under the eight-hour law, and private shipbuilders have heretofore refrained from participating in prospective contracts for Government work when such conditions have been imposed by Congress. It has been proven on more than one occasion that the enforcement of the eight-hour law on Government contracts not only retards the progress of work on ships, but likewise proves more costly. Secretary Meyer himself recommends that the eight-hour law be annulled, but the politicians in Congress seeking to gain some credit for themselves were able to have the restriction placed in the last Naval Appropriation bill, which carried the money for building the Nevada and Oklahoma, before it became a law.

The Baltimore Sun of Oct. 19 publishes a picture headed "Athletes to guard legation at Pekin," and followed by the following statement: "With 1st Lieut. J. P. Willcox (in uniform) the athletes in the group are: (1) Pvt. G. S. Hedrick, (2) Pvt. R. E. McCune, (3) Corp. W. A. Milstead, (4) Pvt. C. Peach, (5) Pvt. C. A. Parce, (6) Pvt. P. H. Curtis, (7) Corp. J. Roith, (8) Pvt. M. C. Roller, (9) Pvt. G. W. Klotz and (10) Pvt. G. Hill. To reinforce the guard at the American Legation at Pekin 100 marines have been despatched from Manila to the Chinese capital. Among this number are 1st Lieut. J. P. Willcox, of the Marine Corps, a New York man, and ten star athletes of the corps. This picked guard will, it is said, be more than the equal of any ten men at any other legation. Three years in succession, in 1909, 1910 and 1911, Lieutenant Willcox and his men have won the international athletic trophy for sports against British, French and German competitors."

The Navy Department completed its organization of the first class in the new School of Ordnance on Oct. 18. Three new officers—Ensigns David I. Hedrick, of the New Hampshire; Roy H. Davis, of the Hartford, and Preston B. Haines, of the Trippie—were selected. In addition to these the class will consist of Ensigns Theodore S. Wilkison, Luther Welsh, N. W. Pickering, R. W. Clark, C. H. Davis and G. W. Struble. Each

Italy's third super-Dreadnought, the Leonardo da

will take a course of one year, taking the instructions in the Navy Department, at the gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard and at the Torpedo Station, at the private steel manufacturing companies and at powder making plants.

The sailing of the first teetotal warship from Portsmouth, the trainingship of the embryo Canadian navy, reminds me, says a writer in the *Daily News*, that in Nelson's day the noon allowance of grog was one gill of pure navy rum mixed with three gills of water, a little lemon acid, as an anti-scorbutic, and a dash of sugar. The supper allowance was issued in the same proportions, though without the sugar and lemon juice. A gill was not enough to turn an old seaman's head, but by saving up the gill till supper and adding to it the second gill, with any third gill purchased or acquired from a shipmate, the oldest sailor found it possible to believe himself an admiral. Often enough at this stage he found it difficult to lie on the deck without holding on. The allowance of grog was certainly too large. The sailors did not like to allow any of the ration to remain, preferring to be flogged at the gangway rather than waste the good liquor. In hot climates, says Captain Hall, "I really do not think it an exaggeration to say that one-third of every ship's company were more or less intoxicated, or at least muddled and half-stupefied, every evening."

Sea stories in the daily newspapers nowadays are nothing if not graphic, the aim evidently being to write for the landlubber who has been educated to enjoyment of the spectacular and graphic, rather than for the man familiar with the sea. The phrases coined are the most forceful the writer can conceive: "Under the hammer of the storm," "gales tore up the floor of old ocean," "seagreen avalanche," "gaping gullies of dark water," "smother of green spume," etc. Such are samples of printing, but just fancy a sailor using such language to a reporter!—*Nautical Gazette*.

Secretary of the Navy Meyer will leave Washington Oct. 26 for Chicago, where he will be present at the opening of the Naval Training Station at North Chicago, on Lake Michigan, on Oct. 28. From Chicago the Secretary will go direct to New York, where he will review the Battleship Fleet.

Manufacturer: I understand you wish for some armor-plate which no cannon shot can pierce. We are turning out that kind of thing every day.

Government Agent: No, no. You misunderstand me. I wish you to manufacture a cannon that can pierce any armor-plate.

Manufacturer: Oh, certainly. We are turning out that kind of work every day also.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.
Beekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE CHANGES IN NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy, later than those of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:
Nero, sailed from Lambert's Point, Va., for San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17.
Hector, sailed from Tompkinsville, N.Y., for Lambert's Point, Va., Oct. 17.
Montgomery, arrived at Newport News, Va., Oct. 17.
Abarenda, sailed from Manila, P.I., Oct. 18, for Taku, China.
Sterling, sailed from Pensacola, Fla., for Key West, Fla., Oct. 18.
Patuxent, arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18.
Glacier, sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for San Diego, Cal., Oct. 18.
Bailey, arrived at Norfolk Navy Yard Oct. 18.
Prairie, sailed from Philadelphia Oct. 19 for Hampton Roads.
Chester, sailed from Malta for Trieste, Austria, Oct. 19.

G.O. 124, SEPT. 20, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

1. This order supersedes G.O. 25, of May 7, 1909, 74, of July 27, 1910, and 76, of Aug. 12, 1910, and shall become effective from Oct. 1, 1911.
2. In accordance with the provisions of the Act approved May 12, 1908, commanding officers of all naval vessels having ships' stores, if they deem it advisable, and for this purpose are authorized to approve the purchase, under the appropriation "Provisions, Navy," of such articles as may be considered necessary or desirable, subject to the limitations contained in this order. Articles are enumerated which may be purchased for the ship's store, and full instructions are given for the carrying out of the details of the order.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 13.—Capt. N. R. Usher detached temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. O. Hill detached duty works New London Ship and Engine Building Company, Groton, Conn.; to duty Celtic as executive and navigator.
Lieut. M. S. Corning detached duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Cleveland, Ohio; to duty Salem as navigator.
Lieut. H. E. Shoemaker to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station and Branch Hydrographic Office, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ensign C. C. Gill detached duty Idaho; to duty as aid on staff, commander Fifth Division, U.S. Atlantic Fleet, on board Washington.
Note.—Midshipman C. D. Price died at Olongapo, P.I., Oct. 12, 1911.
OCT. 14.—Comdr. T. J. Senn to duty Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, Washington, D.C.
Lieut. Comdr. L. R. Sargent detached duty South Dakota; to duty as aid to the admiral of the Navy and additional duty connection General Board, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.
Btwn. J. L. Thomas to duty navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
Gun. E. A. Robie and Mach. A. Schulze to duty Pensacola.
Paymr. Clerk F. H. Baesen appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Reserve Torpedo Divisions, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Paymr. Clerk R. R. Bolles appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Boston, Mass.
OCT. 17.—Comdr. G. G. Mitchell detached duty command Celtic; to duty command Paducah.
Comdr. D. W. Blamey detached duty command Paducah, and will continue treatment naval hospital, Portsmouth, N.H.
Lieut. Comdr. T. C. Hart to duty naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.
Ensign H. J. Knerr resignation as an ensign in the Navy accepted, to take effect Oct. 19, 1911.
Act. Asst. Surg. O. J. Miller appointment as an acting assistant surgeon in the Navy revoked from Oct. 21, 1911.
Pay Dir. M. C. McDonald detached duty Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.; to duty naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan.
Passed Asst. Paymr. R. B. Westlake detached duty Annapolis; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paymr. F. W. Holt detached duty naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home and wait orders.

Btwn. J. C. Lindberg detached duty naval station, New Orleans, La.; to duty on Asiatic Station.

Paymr. Clerk C. E. Rappolee appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy revoked.

Note.—No orders issued to officers under date of Oct. 16, 1911.

OCT. 18.—Comdr. J. H. Dayton detached duty as aid to the admiral of the Navy; to duty as commanding officer, Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. H. G. Bowen to duty navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Ensign P. B. Haines detached duty Trippie; to duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for instruction in ordnance.

Ensign D. I. Hedrick detached duty New Hampshire; to duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for instruction in ordnance.

Mdsn. R. H. Davis detached duty Hartford; to duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for instruction in ordnance.

Surg. H. M. Tolfree detached duty Navy Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.; to duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

P.A. Surg. B. F. Jenness detached duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty Navy Recruiting Station, Atlanta, Ga.

P.A. Surg. M. A. Stuart detached duty Franklin; to duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Asst. Surg. W. L. Mann, Jr., detached duty Tennessee; to duty Hannibal.

Pay Insp. H. E. Biscoe to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., as general storekeeper.

Pay Insp. J. S. Phillips detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. J. Fyffe to duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Paymr. J. H. Merriam detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to duty Naval Home, Philadelphia, Pa.

Chief Mach. D. C. Beach to duty Mississippi.

Chief Mach. L. Grossenbacher to duty Nebraska.

Chief Mach. W. T. Robinson detached duty Nebraska; to duty Olympia.

Paymr. Clerk R. J. Dodd appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clerks R. A. Ashton, W. R. Pattison and G. W. Van Brunt appointment as paymasters' clerks in the Navy revoked.

OCT. 19.—Asst. Surg. A. H. Dodge to duty naval hospital, New Orleans, R.I.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, Manila, P.I., Oct. 19, 1911.

Lieut. E. S. Robinson detached duty Albany; to duty New Orleans.

Lieut. (J.G.) J. H. Collins detached duty Naval Station, Olongapo, P.I., to duty New Orleans.

Ensign G. H. Bowdery detached duty Wilmington, to duty New Orleans.

Chief Mach. J. A. Hickey detached duty Albany, to duty New Orleans.

Lieut. (J.G.) L. B. Anderson detached duty Saratoga, to duty Albany.

Mach. N. R. George detached duty New Orleans, to duty Albany.

Ensign W. H. Pashley detached duty New Orleans, to duty Mohican.

Ensign C. P. Jungling to duty Saratoga.

Ensign A. G. Kirk to duty Wilmington.

Btwn. F. Bresnan detached duty Supply, to duty Piscataqua.

Btwn. F. A. Pippo detached duty Piscataqua, to duty Supply.

Med. Insp. E. P. Stone detached duty naval hospital, Canacan, P.I., to naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 12.—Capt. E. E. West one month's leave from Oct. 16.

First Lieut. C. F. B. Price seventeen days' leave from Oct. 20.

OCT. 13.—Col. Lincoln Karmann to Norfolk, to command Marine Barracks.

First Lieut. R. L. Denig detached Marine Barracks, Annapolis, to recruiting duty, St. Paul.

OCT. 14.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Pendleton qualified for promotion.

Capt. Logan Felan, sixteen days' leave from Oct. 16.

First Lieut. R. H. Davis detached recruiting duty, St. Paul, Minn., to Advanced Base School, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. S. S. Lee granted leave until Nov. 15.

OCT. 16.—First Lieut. W. D. Smith detached Central Recruiting District, Cincinnati, to Recruiting District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

First Lieut. H. T. Vulte detached Recruiting District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, to Central Recruiting District, Cincinnati.

Second Lieut. E. S. Yates two months' sick leave.

Second Lieut. A. S. Heffey granted leave until Nov. 1.

Second Lieuts. D. F. Smith and T. E. Thrasher, Jr., to Washington, Oct. 20, for examination for promotion.

OCT. 17.—Capt. H. L. Matthews, A.Q.M., detached headquarters, to Depot of Supplies, Philadelphia.

ORDER 37, OCT. 5, 1911, U.S.M.C.

Publishes names of officers and enlisted men qualified as expert riflemen, sharpshooters, and marksmen.

ORDER 38, OCT. 7, 1911, U.S.M.C.

Publishes tables which exhibit the results of the inter-post and Marine Corps competitions recently held in the United States, which we have previously noted.

ORDER 39, OCT. 9, 1911, U.S.M.C.

1. Hereafter bronze buttons will be worn with the undress cap when the khaki cap-cover is prescribed as uniform.

2. Officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of clothing ashore and afloat will make requisitions on the depot quartermaster, U.S.M.C., Philadelphia, Pa., for a sufficient number of bronze cap-buttons to issue two buttons gratuitously to each enlisted man and two for each undress cap in store. Hereafter two bronze buttons will be issued with each undress cap. The issue of bronze buttons with undress caps will not increase the price of that article.

By order of the Major General Commandant:

ELI K. COLE, Lieut. Col., U.S.M.C.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ORDERS.

OCT. 13.—Third Lieut. C. H. Dench granted forty-three days' leave, commencing Oct. 20.

OCT. 14.—Capt. S. M. Landrey directed to report to the captain commandant, Revenue Cutter Service, for special temporary duty.

Capt. of Engrs. Willits Pedrick detached from duty as fleet engineer, Bering Sea Patrol Fleet, and assigned to duty as fleet engineer, Northern Division, Pacific coast, with headquarters at Port Townsend, Wash.

Second Lieut. F. A. Nichols ordered to the Onondaga.

Second Lieut. H. R. Searles detached from the Pamlico on Nov. 1, and ordered to the Manning.

Second Lieut. W. T. Stromberg detached from the Apache and ordered to the Windom.

First Lieut. C. W. Cairnes detached from duty as assistant inspector, Life-Saving Service, on Nov. 1, and ordered to the command of the Windom.

OCT. 17.—Capt. J. M. Moore constituted a sub-board to conduct the examination for promotion of 1st Lieut. W. E. W. Hall at the depot, Revenue Cutter Service, South Baltimore, Md., on Oct. 25.

First Lieut. W. E. W. Hall ordered to report to Capt. J. M. Moore at the depot, Revenue Cutter Service, for examination for promotion.

OCT. 18.—First Lieut. of Engrs. Herman Kotzschmar, Jr., directed to proceed to Wellsville, N.Y., and Kent, Ohio, on official business.

OCT. 17.—Cadet J. B. Barrett resignation accepted.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE NOTES.

Capt. Albert Buhner, of the Revenue Cutter Service, died Oct. 19, 1911, at Oakland, Cal.

On Oct. 15 the revenue cutter Manning left Astoria, Ore., in search of an abandoned schooner.

Soon after the U.S. revenue cutter Hudson left her slip

in New York city Oct. 18 to go to Quarantine a steam pipe blew out and the vessel was forced to return. The damage to the Hudson was slight.

The revenue cutters Seneca and Mohawk were ordered on Oct. 19 to assist in floating a vessel reported ashore off the Long Island coast between Bellport and Moriches.

The revenue cutter Tuscarora wired the Department on Oct. 18 from Ontonagon, Mich., that she had seen nothing of the derelict A. L. Hopkins, which vessel had been reported on Oct. 11 as having been abandoned. The Tuscarora stated that she would continue the search.

The revenue cutter Androscoggin left the Washington Navy Yard, Oct. 20 for depot Revenue Cutter Service at South Baltimore.

The revenue cutter Woodbury, stationed at Eastport, Me., on Oct. 13 went in search of the disabled steamer Massasoit, but performed no service as the Massasoit was able to reach port under her own steam.

On receipt of information that the steamer A. L. Hopkins was in distress the revenue cutter Tuscarora was, on Oct. 14, directed to make search for same and left at once in order to render such assistance as was necessary.

On Oct. 16 the revenue cutter Yamacraw was directed to make search for wreckage reported by S.S. Tuscan N.N.E. thirteen miles Morris Lighthouse. The Tuscan passed a large mist attached to sunken wreckage which was dangerous to navigation. The wreckage was destroyed by the Yamacraw.

Plans have been perfected for target practice for vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service. The practice will be based upon the regulations now followed by the Navy Department, and the batteries of the revenue cutters are to be standardized. At least twice a year every vessel in the revenue cutter fleet will be required to go out upon the target range.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. H. D. Hinckley. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. J. H. Brown. San Juan, P.R.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. G. M. Daniels. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. W. Pope. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. On Arctic cruise.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—Capt. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—2d Lieut. of Engrs. W. L. Maxwell. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. E. V. Jacobs. New London, Conn.

MCULLOCH—Capt. J. L. Sill. San Diego, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—Capt. K. W. Perry. On Bering Sea cruise.

MOHAWK—Capt. F. S. Van Bokkern. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

MORRILL—Capt. F. J. Haase. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Norfolk, Va.

RUSH—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. On Bering Sea cruise.

SEMINOLE—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. Wilmington, N.C.

SENECA—Capt. C. E. Johnston. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. H. H. Wolf. Neah Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joynes. On Bering Sea cruise.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. On Alaska Sea cruise.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Out of commission. At depot of Revenue Cutter Service.

WINNISIMMET—1st Lieut. of Engrs. W. F. X. Bowen. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—1st Lieut. John L. Maher. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISSAHICKON—1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. W. Spear. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURY—1st Lieut. Henry Ulke. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

GALVESTON NOTES.

Galveston, Texas, Oct. 15, 1911.

Lieut. Lewis Coxe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Coxe are now at home to their friends at Annapolis, Md., after a wedding trip of three months' duration. While in Montreal, Canada, Mrs. Coxe and Mrs. Franklin McFarland, of Toronto, were honor guests at a beautiful tea at the Windsor

SERGEANTS, FIRST CLASS, HOSPITAL CORPS.

Following is a list of sergeants, first class, Hospital Corps, U.S.A., with date of appointment, corrected up to Oct. 1, 1911. For convenience in reference we arrange the list in alphabetical order, but the number before each name indicates order of appointment.

Name. Appointed.
 235. Aicklen, Henry, March 13, 1909.
 218. Albertson, Thomas E., March 13, 1909.
 91. Allen, Ulysses S. G., Nov. 20, 1901.
 205. Anderson, Bernhard, Aug. 24, 1907.
 211. Anderson, Cecil, March 13, 1909.
 61. Anderson, John B., March 13, 1901.
 67. Arendt, Max, April 15, 1901.
 94. Arnold, William E., Nov. 20, 1901.
 132. Atkins, Brown F., Aug. 1, 1908.
 72. Baigent, John, June 1, 1901.
 122. Barber, Ernest C. A., Aug. 1, 1903.
 233. Barclay, Henry M., March 13, 1909.
 216. Barker, Quinton J., March 13, 1909.
 201. Barnaby, Charles D., Aug. 24, 1907.
 248. Baum, Fred C., July 21, 1910.
 119. Beale, George E., Aug. 1, 1903.
 84. Behre, John R., July 16, 1901.
 112. Benche, Carl S., Sept. 1, 1902.
 189. Berkowitz, Alexander, Aug. 24, 1907.
 106. Bice, Lenzo R., Sept. 1, 1902.
 222. Bishop, Wilfred, March 13, 1909.
 90. Bitterman, Theodore, Nov. 20, 1901.
 102. Bjork, Neils J., Feb. 14, 1902.
 244. Block, Hippolyte, Sept. 3, 1909.
 276. Boyer, Roderick C., Jan. 25, 1911.
 9. Boyle, James H., Feb. 21, 1898.
 177. Breitsprecher, August, Dec. 14, 1905.
 81. Bristow, Thomas G., June 1, 1901.
 114. Brooks, Robert R., Sept. 1, 1902.
 29. Brower, Thomas E., Dec. 12, 1898.
 192. Brown, Arthur E., Aug. 24, 1907.
 273. Brown, Arthur P., Dec. 17, 1910.
 35. Brown, Clark L., Jan. 5, 1899.
 206. Brown, John O., Aug. 24, 1907.
 4. Burg, Robert, Feb. 5, 1891.
 86. Burkard, Oscar, Aug. 27, 1901.
 260. Buska, Frederick A., July 21, 1910.
 59. Butler, Will G., Feb. 3, 1901.
 36. Byers, Jason D., Jan. 5, 1899.
 165. Cameron, Rush, Dec. 14, 1905.
 161. Cavanagh, Edward D., Dec. 14, 1905.
 254. Clark, Amos W., July 21, 1910.
 82. Collins, John L., June 1, 1901.
 120. Compton, Paul, Aug. 1, 1903.
 13. Connor, Theodore H., June 3, 1898.
 269. Cook, Walter H., Sept. 26, 1910.
 31. Corson, John M., Jan. 5, 1899.
 22. Cox, Shelby G., June 22, 1898.
 197. Crampton, Wesley E., Aug. 24, 1907.
 237. Crawford, Frank A., March 13, 1909.
 50. Curtis, Herbert, Oct. 3, 1900.
 105. Cushman, Gabriel, Sept. 1, 1902.
 108. Dailey, Joseph, Sept. 1, 1902.
 138. Davis, Harry A., Sept. 9, 1904.
 210. Davison, Thomas, March 13, 1909.
 250. Dawson, John H., July 21, 1910.
 139. Dickson, Robert A., Sept. 9, 1904.
 47. Donahey, William J., Oct. 3, 1900.
 71. Donnan, Andrew S., June 1, 1901.
 208. Donovan, Daniel C., Aug. 24, 1907.
 229. Donovan, Thomas F., March 13, 1909.
 168. Donston, Ulysses G., Dec. 14, 1905.
 83. Doran, George C., July 16, 1901.
 34. Douglass, George C., Jan. 5, 1899.
 259. Down, Earl J., July 21, 1910.
 200. Duignan, John, Aug. 24, 1907.
 26. Easterly, Milton T., Aug. 23, 1898.
 129. Eble, Charles F., Aug. 1, 1903.
 144. Edwards, Richard T., Sept. 9, 1904.
 236. Ehrenwerth, Joseph B., March 13, 1909.
 107. Eiseman, Francis J., Sept. 1, 1902.
 261. Eleckow, William W., July 21, 1910.
 64. Elliott, Charles S., April 15, 1901.
 149. England, Thomas M., Sept. 9, 1904.
 158. Evans, William D., Dec. 14, 1905.
 251. Everett, Oscar V., July 21, 1910.
 234. Freebourne, William J., March 13, 1909.
 143. Ferguson, Robert S., Sept. 9, 1904.
 256. Field, Henry C., July 21, 1910.
 228. Fisher, Albert G., March 13, 1909.
 97. Fitts, Francis M., Nov. 20, 1901.
 58. Fonteyne, Gustav, Feb. 3, 1901.
 203. Freeman, Aaron, Aug. 24, 1907.
 62. Frese, Otto F., April 15, 1901.
 180. Fuller, Harry N., Dec. 14, 1905.
 14. Gabisch, Oscar, June 3, 1898.
 77. Galvin, Mathew, June 1, 1901.
 55. Gates, Ira E., Feb. 3, 1901.
 75. George, William, Dec. 14, 1905.
 79. Gerlach, John L., June 1, 1901.
 156. Goodwin, Thomas G., Dec. 14, 1905.
 242. Goosey, Gilbert H., June 11, 1909.
 137. Gorton, Glen D., Sept. 9, 1904.
 65. Graner, Carl, April 15, 1901.
 213. Greene, Earl F., March 13, 1909.
 174. Greene, Edgar O., Dec. 14, 1905.
 54. Griffith, George, Feb. 3, 1901.
 279. Gust, Franklan, July 24, 1911.
 127. Hahn, Gustave, Aug. 1, 1903.
 147. Hamner, James F., Sept. 9, 1904.
 265. Hansen, Mathew K., July 21, 1910.
 56. Hanson, Benjamin, Feb. 3, 1901.
 151. Hardenbrook, Burton, Sept. 9, 1904.
 181. Hare, Richard F., Dec. 14, 1905.
 226. Harp, Lewis D., March 13, 1909.
 110. Harris, Samuel J., Sept. 1, 1902.
 173. Hayes, Arthur W., Dec. 14, 1905.
 184. Heazlit, Frederick J., Dec. 14, 1905.
 172. Heckelman, Christian A., Dec. 14, 1905.
 270. Heppner, Charles, Sept. 26, 1910.
 86. Hermann, Christopher, Aug. 19, 1907.
 89. Hicks, George W., Nov. 20, 1901.
 52. Hickson, Joseph H., Jan. 25, 1901.
 115. Hitch, Edgar T., Sept. 1, 1902.
 135. Hoberg, Nelson A., Aug. 1, 1903.
 24. Hoeh, Hans, July 12, 1898.
 21. Hodgdon, Clarence B., June 3, 1898.
 26. Hoogins, John, Aug. 1, 1903.
 195. Holland, Henry, Aug. 24, 1907.
 93. Holt, Frank, Nov. 20, 1901.
 99. Hornung, Otto H., Nov. 20, 1901.
 166. Howard, Marshall S., Dec. 14, 1905.
 121. Huff, John, Aug. 1, 1903.
 164. Irvin, Robert B., Dec. 14, 1905.
 215. Irvin, Ruffin B., March 13, 1909.
 246. Jackson, Arthur A., July 21, 1910.
 238. James, Ethel H., March 13, 1909.
 136. Jennings, Harry M., Sept. 9, 1904.
 101. Karlson, Ivan N., Dec. 5, 1901.
 179. Kaufman, Emmett C., Sept. 14, 1905.
 146. Kelly, Maurice, Sept. 9, 1904.
 219. Kennedy, Robert G., March 13, 1909.
 109. Keralla, John, Sept. 1, 1902.
 272. Killikelly, Christopher, Sept. 26, 1910.
 48. Killikelly, Henry, Oct. 3, 1900.
 264. Kimball, Charles F., July 21, 1910.
 33. Kincaid, Kenneth G., Jan. 5, 1899.
 176. Kjennnerud, Hans, Dec. 14, 1905.
 27. Knapp, Gustav, Aug. 29, 1898.
 157. Koon, Samuel J., Dec. 14, 1905.
 39. Korn, Adam, Jan. 5, 1899.
 7. Krick, Charles A., Dec. 21, 1893.
 267. Kroger, Harry A. R., July 21, 1910.
 140. LaGrinder, Romanus A., Sept. 9, 1904.
 76. LaMar, LeGare J., June 1, 1901.
 263. Lamb, Samuel H., July 21, 1910.
 249. Lange, Paul M., July 21, 1910.
 230. Lawrence, Jasper M., March 13, 1909.
 3. Leahy, Michael, June 20, 1899.
 131. Leedom, Chester B., Aug. 1, 1903.
 116. Leiblinger, Julius, Sept. 1, 1902.
 41. Leonard, Charles L., Jan. 5, 1899.
 43. Leopold, Samuel H., Feb. 15, 1899.
 240. Lienhart, Adolph H., March 13, 1909.
 227. Linden, Robert R., March 13, 1909.
 8. Livingstone, William C., Jan. 11, 1898.

70. Loebenstein, Charles T., June 1, 1901.
 170. Long, Clymer B., Dec. 14, 1905.
 10. Loobv, Patrick, April 26, 1898.
 88. Lothrop, James N., Nov. 20, 1901.
 223. Lovelty, Edward A., March 13, 1909.
 182. Luse, William E., Dec. 14, 1905.
 207. Lyda, William K., Aug. 24, 1907.
 163. Lyons, Andrew J., Dec. 14, 1905.
 45. MacCleary, Hugh R., Oct. 3, 1900.
 85. MacPherson, Alexander T., Aug. 7, 1901.
 125. Malone, Patrick J., Aug. 1, 1903.
 113. Maluf, Nasib K., Sept. 1, 1902.
 277. Manning, Charles G., Jan. 25, 1911.
 20. Manning, Joseph H., June 3, 1898.
 104. Marcus, Samuel, June 24, 1902.
 16. Marsden, Robert, June 3, 1898.
 1. Marshall, Frank M., March 13, 1863.
 123. Mathews, Elmo D., Aug. 1, 1903.
 220. McEnroe, Robert L., March 13, 1909.
 130. McFarland, William, Aug. 1, 1903.
 25. McKee, John, July 29, 1898.
 46. McKenzie, George W., Oct. 3, 1900.
 214. McKenzie, Robert S., March 13, 1909.
 15. McWilliams, Joseph G., June 3, 1898.
 60. Meade, Harry, Feb. 3, 1901.
 51. Mims, Martin D., July 21, 1910.
 191. Morehouse, Arthur, Aug. 24, 1907.
 118. Muller, George W., Oct. 11, 1902.
 153. Murphy, William F., Sept. 9, 1904.
 142. Neil, Matthew, Sept. 9, 1904.
 274. Nelson, Rasmus P., Jan. 25, 1911.
 32. Neville, Arthur, Jan. 5, 1899.
 98. Newport, John F., Nov. 20, 1901.
 128. Nicodemus, Frank O., Aug. 1, 1903.
 187. Nolan, Archie, Aug. 24, 1907.
 190. Norman, Alfred J., Aug. 24, 1907.
 95. Nudd, Benjamin F., Nov. 20, 1901.
 28. O'Brien, Patrick, Sept. 1, 1898.
 154. Oole, Edward, Sept. 9, 1904.
 141. Owen, Fred S., Sept. 9, 1904.
 253. Pau, George H., July 21, 1910.
 134. Pennington, Samuel W., Aug. 1, 1903.
 243. Peppenacker, Edward M., Sept. 3, 1909.
 247. Perry, John O., July 21, 1910.
 111. Person, Thomas, Sept. 1, 1902.
 44. Phares, Walter L., Oct. 3, 1900.
 162. Phillips, Ira B., Dec. 14, 1905.
 103. Powell, Welcome N., June 24, 1902.
 18. Raikes, Benjamin T., June 3, 1898.
 231. Rand, Frank A., March 13, 1909.
 178. Ranson, Louis, Dec. 14, 1905.
 224. Rasmussen, Nels, March 13, 1909.
 167. Reiter, Harry L., Dec. 14, 1905.
 159. Reynolds, George, Dec. 14, 1905.
 12. Riess, Herman W., June 3, 1898.
 6. Robertson, David, July 6, 1893.
 204. Robinson, Daniel W., Aug. 24, 1907.
 117. Robinson, Thomas, Sept. 1, 1902.
 63. Roby, Albert A., April 15, 1901.
 23. Rose, Martin, June 23, 1898.
 80. Sands, John R., June 1, 1901.
 150. Schall, George H., Sept. 9, 1904.
 271. Schulz, Emil, Sept. 26, 1910.
 73. Seull, James A., June 1, 1901.
 11. Seneca, Henry C., June 3, 1898.
 57. Sharman, Herbert, Feb. 3, 1901.
 100. Shaw, Charles N., Nov. 20, 1901.
 19. Simmel, Martin, June 3, 1898.
 51. Simmons, Frederick S., Oct. 3, 1900.
 92. Simsey, Samuel, Nov. 20, 1901.
 241. Smith, Lewis F., June 4, 1909.
 232. Sockland, William G., March 13, 1909.
 245. Spencer, Adam C., Sept. 3, 1909.
 275. Spickelmire, Vernon, Jan. 25, 1911.
 17. Staley, Henry B., June 3, 1898.
 198. Stein, Leslie H., Aug. 24, 1907.
 87. Steinle, Louis, Sept. 21, 1901.
 188. Stevenson, Ephraim, Aug. 24, 1907.
 40. Stewart, Lyle R., Jan. 5, 1899.
 239. Stimmel, Clarence O., March 13, 1909.
 212. Stockwell, Harrison, March 13, 1909.
 49. Strauss, Julius, Oct. 3, 1900.
 169. Sweeney, James, Dec. 14, 1905.
 255. Sykes, Edward D., July 21, 1910.
 266. Tandrop, Otto A., July 21, 1910.
 252. Tanner, Percy, July 21, 1910.
 194. Taylor, Reginald E., Aug. 24, 1907.
 75. Thomas, Frederick, June 1, 1901.
 155. Thomas, William H., Sept. 9, 1904.
 96. Thuney, Francis E., Nov. 20, 1901.
 202. Timbrook, Dell, Aug. 24, 1907.
 278. Tracey, Augustus, Jan. 25, 1911.
 148. Tyler, Benjamin F., Sept. 9, 1904.
 185. Van Aller, Algernon, Dec. 14, 1905.
 66. Van Sickle, George C., April 15, 1901.
 5. Vane, Patrick P., Sept. 24, 1892.
 68. Vass, George E., April 15, 1901.
 2. Vennemann, Heinrich, March 12, 1888.
 199. Von Oehsen, Herman, Aug. 24, 1907.
 30. Walker, Revello M., Dec. 17, 1898.
 53. Walker, Thomas J., Feb. 3, 1901.
 74. Walls, Henry J., June 1, 1901.
 225. Walters, William D., March 13, 1909.
 145. Weber, Eugene, Sept. 9, 1904.
 193. Weber, G. Bruno, Aug. 24, 1907.
 217. Weber, Herman J., March 13, 1909.
 160. Weinberg, Max, Dec. 14, 1905.
 152. Weir, Samuel A., Sept. 9, 1904.
 258. Westra, Ray, July 21, 1910.
 37. Whelan, William E., Jan. 5, 1899.
 133. White, Forest E., Aug. 1, 1903.
 209. Whitehead, John, March 13, 1909.
 42. Whitmarsh, Paul L., Feb. 6, 1899.
 221. Wickett, Francis W., March 13, 1909.
 171. Williams, Frederick R., Dec. 14, 1905.
 69. Williamson, William H., Aug. 24, 1907.
 196. Williamson, William H., Aug. 24, 1907.
 268. Wineken, Paul E., July 21, 1910.
 257. Winkler, Hugo, July 21, 1910.
 78. Wood, Richard A., June 1, 1901.
 124. Yeager, Clarence E., Aug. 1, 1903.
 38. Young, Charles C., Jan. 5, 1899.
 183. Young, George C., Dec. 14, 1905.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1911.

West Point put up a strong defense in the game with Rutgers, played last Saturday afternoon, Oct. 14, showing marked improvement over the work of the previous Saturday. The result was a defeat of the visitors by the score of 18-0. Dean's return was very welcome. He played a star game, and contributed to the score of the home eleven by kicking a goal from placement. The West Point team lined up as follows: Gillespie, i.e.; Devore, l.t.; Huston, l.g.; Sibert, e.; Arnold, r.g.; Littlejohn, r.t.; Hoge, r.e.; Hyatt, q.b.; Milburn, l.b.; Brown, r.h.b.; Dean, f.b. Substitutes: Rowley for Gillespie; Larrabee for Devore; Walmsley for Sibert; Lamphier for Hoge; Keyes for Hyatt; Pritchett for Keyes; MacDonald for Milburn; Benedict for Brown; Hodgson for Dean; Barton for Hodgson. Touchdowns, Milburn, Bene-dict; goal from placement, Dean; drop kick, Keyes; goal from touchdown, Dean, Keyes.

Games played: Oct. 7, West Point 12, Vermont 0; Oct. 14, West Point 18, Rutgers 0. Games to be played: Oct. 21, Yale; 28, Lehigh; Nov. 4, Georgetown; 11, Bucknell; 18, Colgate; 25, Navy. All requests for tickets for the Navy game should be submitted by Nov. 11.

Chaplain Travers entertained at dinner on Oct. 7 for Bishop Lawrence and his daughter, Miss Peabody, Major Gen. and Mrs. Barry, and Capt. and Mrs. Davis. On Oct. 11 Col. and Mrs. Holt had an dinner guests Lieut. and Mrs. Herr and Lieut. and Mrs. O'Hara. A dinner was given on the same evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs, whose guests were Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Major and Mrs. Jersey and Capt. and Mrs. Davis. On Thursday the Reading Club met at Mrs. Pillsbury's. "Confucianism" was the subject of the paper read by the hostess. On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones

had as their guests for dinner Major and Mrs. Heiberg, Capt. and Mrs. Baer and Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Mitchell.

Capt. and Mrs. Ansell are spending the week-end with Chaplain Travers. Prof. and Mrs. J. C. Adams, of New Haven, and Mr. Dean T. Acheson will be house guests of Chaplain Travers over the Yale game. Major E. R. Heiberg, Phil. Scouts, and Mrs. Heiberg are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Baer. Lieutenants McDonald and Alley have returned from Fort Monroe, where they took examination for promotion. Miss Baldwin is visiting her niece, Miss Barry.

On Thursday last Lieut. and Mrs. Spaulding's dinner guests were Major Gen. and Mrs. Barry and his daughter, Miss Ellen Barry, General Barry and his daughter, Miss Ellen Barry, were among the spectators at the ball game between the Giants and Athletics in New York city to-day. Bishop Greer is expected to preach at the morning service on Sunday, Oct. 29.

For the convenience of visitors to the post, the hours at which the public buildings are open to visitors are given on a sign board placed on the path leading from the station, as follows: Museum, 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Mess Hall, 10 a.m. to 12 m. and 4 to 6 p.m.; Library, 8 a.m. to 9:30 p.m.; Memorial Hall, 7 a.m. to 12 m. and 1 to 4 p.m.; Riding Hall, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Gymnasium, 7 a.m. to 4 p.m.; Chapel, 1 to 4 p.m.

Some confusion having arisen in regard to the choir, from the fact that there are now two chapels, the old and the new cadet chapels, it is explained that at the morning service in the new cadet chapel the choir is composed exclusively of cadets; and at the evening service at the old cadet chapel the vocal music is furnished by the boys and girls, who, under Mr. Mayer's instruction are making good progress. Mr. Mayer has charge of the music at both services, and also at the Sunday school session in the new cadet chapel. In addition he has each week choir practice with the cadet choir, and at a different hour with the children.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 19, 1911.

The complement of officers and professors assigned to the Naval Academy has been completed. There are 136 officers attached to the academic staff. Of these ninety-five are line officers and the majority of the forty-one others are civilian professors and instructors. The heads of departments are: Department of discipline, Comdr. George W. Logan, commandant of midshipmen; seamanship, Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchinson; ordnance and gunnery, Comdr. Louis M. Nulton; navigation, Comdr. George R. Marvell; marine engineering and naval construction, Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Hinds; mathematics and mechanics, Prof. Stimson; Brown; physics and chemistry, Prof. N. M. Terry; electrical engineering, Comdr. Howard H. Christy; English, Comdr. E. H. Durell; modern languages, Lieut. Comdr. S. V. Graham; naval hygiene and physiology, Med. Insp. A. M. D. McCormick. The School of Marine Engineering has twenty line officers as students taking postgraduate course in marine engineering at the Naval Academy.

It was announced officially at the Naval Academy on Tuesday morning that no cases of serious hazing were developed by the board of investigation which was appointed by Superintendent Gibbons to look into the whole matter. The board was in session for about two weeks, and made an exhaustive inquiry into the subject. Only some cases of light hazing or "running" were brought to light, and these will be punished by the infliction of demerits or the depravation of privileges. No midshipmen will be recommended for dismissal, and the matter will not be taken up by the Navy Department.

At a meeting last week of the Naval Institute, an organization of U.S. Navy officers all over the world for the purpose of discussing and preparing papers on naval subjects, the following officers were elected to serve one year: President, Rear Admiral B. A. Fliske; vice-president, Capt. John H. Gibbons; secretary and treasurer, Prof. Philip R. Alger. Board of control: Comdr. George W. Logan, E. H. Durell, B. F. Hutchinson, L. M. Nulton, George R. Marvell and M. E. E. Reed.

Lieut. Comdr. Harris Lanning, who as secretary of the Navy Athletic Association receives the applications for seats issued by the Navy for the Army-Navy football game, stated that on Oct. 16 the applications for this year's game numbered about as many as they did last year when the books closed on Nov. 1, and that the heaviest rush of applications would come in the next two weeks. The whole number of seats available for distribution by the Navy is 8,300, and there will be only a little over 6,000 after the brigade of midshipmen is supplied. The special reason for the avalanche of applications for the Navy tickets is that practically the whole Atlantic Fleet is expected to be at New York over the day of the game, and most of the officers attached to it will be able to avail themselves of the tickets to which they are entitled. Commander Lanning stated that it is quite possible that Navy officers who are members of the Navy Athletic Association will be allowed two tickets apiece this year, instead of the three which they have had heretofore. There will be practically no tickets for general distribution.

The new regulation relating to invitations to the midshipmen's hops has now gone into effect. When a midshipman wishes to bring friends to the hops he must send in the names to the hop committee. The invitations are sent him and his request is kept for reference. The absurd story lately printed in the daily papers that the midshipmen

corner in an automobile in trying to avoid the curb backed, it is thought, too suddenly; the rear of the machine skidded until the wheel crashed into the curb and was demolished.

Mr. E. C. Kenly, catalog clerk at the Maryland State Library, has in his possession a curio of the old Naval School, one of the several names by which the Naval Academy in its earliest days was known. This curiosity is a ticket, sent in 1846, to the late Gen. John R. Kenly, U.S. Army, then plain Mr. Kenly, to a ball at the Academy. The invitation reads: "Naval Ball. The midshipmen at the U.S. Naval School, Annapolis, request the honor of John R. Kenly's company, on the 15th of January, 1846. Senior managers, Comdr. F. Buchanan, Lieut. J. H. Ward; managers, Adm. R. Aulick, J. W. Bennett, E. D. Denby, W. N. Jeffers, J. P. Jones, J. B. McCauley, A. McLaughlin, J. J. Pringle, E. Simpson, E. D. Spence, P. W. Wager." The card board is about three by four inches, and is printed in pink.

Mr. Henry B. Wheaton, the coach of the Navy football team, and Ensign Jonas H. Ingram, U.S.N., have been in New York for a few days.

The midshipmen found the players representing Washington and Jefferson College good enough to try them out to the limit Saturday afternoon, but superior weight and better all round football enabled the local team to win by 16 to 0. Last year's score against the same team was 15 to 0. The midshipmen did their best work in the second quarter when Dalton carried the ball over the goal line twice. In the first and third quarters, which were two minutes longer than the second and fourth, the visitors succeeded in holding the local players scoreless, though the Navy goal line was never seriously threatened. In the last period the final score of the game was made by big Howe, of the Navy team, who blocked a punt cleanly, secured the ball and ran forty yards for a touchdown. Howe, though he weighs several pounds over 200, is very fast and is developing into a valuable man on the Navy line. The Naval Academy coaches did not begin to change the team much until the last period. Dalton, who was suffering with a bad knee, nevertheless was the Navy's best ground gainer. McReavey won second honors and Shaw made some gains after he succeeded Sowell in the last period. Washington and Jefferson obtained first down twice. The rally was finally stopped on the Navy's twenty-yard line, Brown breaking through and tackling for loss. The Naval Academy lineup: Hamilton, Overesch, i.e.; Brown, Ralston, i.e.; Elmer, Latimore, i.g.; Ingram, Weems, center; Howe, Wakeman, r.g.; Redman, Vaughn, r.t.; Gilchrist, Whiting, r.e.; Sowell, Shaw, q.b.; Dalton, Collins, Dalton, Leonard, l.b.; McReavey, r.b.; Rodes, Vickery, i.b.

In winning from the Cross-Country Club, of Baltimore, by 54 to 3 on Wednesday afternoon, the Naval Academy fourth classmen established a record score for a "Plebe" team. O'Mare, of Baltimore, twice recovered the ball on Johnson's kick, and this put the ball on the Navy's twenty-yard line, giving O'Mare his opportunity to score. Cook and Armstrong played brilliant games for the local team. The visitors played pluckily, but were without the semblance of team work. The last touchdown for the midshipmen was made by Rockwell, who caught the ball on a kickoff and ran the length of the field. The lineup of the Plebes was: Glennon, Neff, Paddock, i.e.; Schlosbach, i.t.; Perry, i.g.; Smith, Kriner, e.; Meredith, Howard, r.g.; Graf, Harrison, r.t.; Dalton, r.e.; Hoops, Rockwell, q.b.; Deets, l.b.; Snelling, Cook, r.b.; Alexander, Armstrong, f.b. Score—Plebes 54; Cross-Country Club 3. Touchdowns—Cook (4), Deets, Schlosbach, Snelling, Paddock, Armstrong. Goals from touchdowns—Smith (3), Mereith. Goal from drop kick—Johnson. Referee—Mr. Melvin, St. John's. Umpire—Lieutenant Decker, U.S.N. Time of quarters, 10 minutes.

Saturday's game was the last regular contest to take place on Worden Field, where the games have been played for the last thirteen years. Next Saturday the new athletic field with its stand seating 6,000 persons will be formally opened by the game between the Naval Academy and Princeton, the big local contest of the year.

The seats in the new stadium at the Naval Academy, capable of accommodating 8,000 people, have been arranged for the Navy-Princeton game on Saturday here. There are seven sections. The two end ones, A and G, capable of seating 1,500 people, are open to the general public. The remaining seats are reserved for the members of the Navy Athletic Association and their guests, and the midshipmen and their guests.

PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Oct. 12, 1911.

The School of Musketry returned on Friday from Gilling's Ranch, where the course of field firing instruction is given. Friday's hop was a farewell of the 8th Infantry to the school. The attendance was unusually large. Mrs. Gracie and Mrs. Bracken received the guests, among whom were Mrs. and Miss Gervin, of San Francisco; Mrs. and Miss Warner, of Del Monte, and Miss Ames, of Monterey. The banquet which marks the closing of the musketry course was given on Saturday at Del Monte. Only the "musketeers" were present. The table was beautifully decorated with masses of cosmos and the menu was an elaborate one. Colonels Miller and McIver, Captains Brooke and Pickering, responded to toasts. The same evening Mrs. S. W. Miller entertained the wives and sisters of the "musketeers" in the main dining room at Del Monte. This dinner party included Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Gregg, Mrs. Christy and Miss Pickering.

The officers of the School of Musketry have left the Presidio. Many are on leave while others expect to immediately join their separate organizations. Lieutenant Macomb, 14th Inf., and Lieutenant Scofield, 1st Inf., are spending a short leave here. Captain Chamberlin, 2d Inf., was host at a small dinner given last night at Del Monte. Among guests were Lieutenant and Mrs. Gregg, Lieutenant and Mrs. Christy and Lieutenant Ely.

The following officers detailed to take the course at the School of Musketry report on Oct. 15: Capts. W. A. Burnside, 14th Inf., A. H. Bishop, 1st Inf.; Lieuts. A. M. Graham, 1st Cav., C. H. Rich, 25th Inf., F. D. Griffith, Jr., 6th Cav., C. P. Titus, 14th Inf., Edgar L. Fields, 18th Inf., J. T. Kennedy, 6th Cav., John C. Walker, Jr., 8th Inf., W. H. Roberts, 1st Inf., Ernest J. Dawley, 2d Field Art., H. B. Post, 25th Inf., Rapp Brush, 8th Inf., and C. S. Floyd, 30th Inf.

Capt. W. B. Baker has transferred from the 8th Infantry to the 4th. Lieutenant Col. G. W. McIver returned Friday from a short leave spent in San Francisco. Major F. H. Sargent has returned from leave and is packing preparatory to his move to San Francisco; he has been appointed paymaster. Captain Cranston, Q.M. Dept., and Mrs. Cranston arrived on Sunday and will be the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen for a week.

The golfers are having a series of small tournaments on the Del Monte links. All are invited to play, including the beginners. While the cups are an incentive the chief object is the sport itself. Miss Warner, of Del Monte, is playing excellent golf. On Saturday she won a cup on her score of eighty-eight. Conspicuous among the best players from this garrison are Colonel Wright and Captain Brooke.

Chaplain Lutz showed some interesting pictures in the assembly hall on Sunday night. Judas' betrayal attracted many spectators and was an excellent picture. The shows continue to fill the hall each Tuesday and Thursday at seven-thirty.

The Kemp illustrated travel tales of Panama and the Canal Zone filled the Monterey Theater both afternoon and evening of Oct. 9, with interested spectators. The garrison was well represented. Captain Reed was host to a small party at night. Among his guests were Capt. and Mrs. Dolph and Miss Pickering. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Miller, Colonel Wright, Mrs. Merriman, Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Capt. and Mrs. Price. The apple show at Watsonville, which opened on Oct. 9 and continues throughout the week, is the occasion for immense crowds visiting that small city. The fruit is wonderful in its quantity, quality and variety. All of the decorating is cleverly done with apples, dried, fresh or evaporated. One prominent exhibit is the Panama Canal made by the high school pupils, every detail complete. Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Bracken, Miss Pickering and Captain Pickering were visitors in Watsonville on Tuesday.

Lieut. M. A. Bowman, M.R.C., has been relieved from treatment at the General Hospital and returned to his station here. Capt. L. T. Baker, who received his commission on Oct. 11,



has been assigned to Company D. Captain Bracken commands Company A and Captain Moorman Company B. Lieutenants Sandford and McKinney have been assigned to Company A and Company I, respectively. Lieutenant Hobson, 8th Inf., is away on two months' leave.

Mrs. W. J. Davis entertained on Wednesday with six tables of bridge and five hundred. The charming weather and open bungalow made it seem like a rare June day. The table decorations were yellow and white dahlias. Mrs. Brooke presided at the tea urn. The prizes were won by Mrs. Gracie, Mrs. Merriman, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Lewis, of the Presidio. Mrs. Warner, of Del Monte, and Mrs. Echardt, of Pacific Grove. Among other players were Mesdames E. T. Brown, T. W. Brown, Howard Twyman, McFeeley, Cranston, Knudsen, Dolph, Glenn Davis, Christie, Kalde, Price and Bracken. Mrs. W. K. Wright is spending a fortnight with friends in Louisville, Ky., before returning home. Mrs. Daniel H. Brush is here for a month's visit with her son, Lieutenant Brush, 8th Inf., Captain Shaw, 24th Inf., has moved into the quarters vacated by Capt. W. B. Baker. Mrs. Dolph and children have gone to San Antonio, Texas, where they expect to remain two months with relatives.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 14, 1911.

Mrs. Waterman, of Colorado Springs, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Wisser, left for her home on Oct. 3. Mrs. Wisser accompanied her as far as Santa Barbara, where they will pay a short visit to Mrs. Wisser's parents, Col. and Mrs. Hollister. Mrs. James M. Wheeler and sister, Miss Seeley, left on Oct. 2 to visit their mother in Oklahoma. Mrs. Ashburn and son Tom have returned from a visit to relatives in the East. Mr. and Mrs. Mull and children, of Sacramento, are visiting Mrs. Mull's mother, Mrs. Bottoms. Major and Mrs. Ashburn at the General Hospital are entertaining Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Nickols, of Ohio. Captain Wheeler has been spending a fifteen-day leave at various California springs. Col. John P. Wisser took a three days' walking trip in Marion county last week. Lieutenant Hardaway leaves to-day for St. Louis, where his marriage to Miss Cates will take place Nov. 25.

Col. and Mrs. Von Schrader gave a very beautiful dinner Saturday, Sept. 30, in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Murray, their other guests being Col. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. and Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Waterman and Colonel Glennan. On Oct. 3 Mrs. Von Schrader entertained Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Furnival at luncheon. The Five Hundred Club met at Mrs. Potter's Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 3, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Hampton winning the prizes. Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Frick, Mrs. Steele, Mrs. Connolly and Mrs. Stair were the guests of Mrs. Tasker Oct. 4 at a very pretty luncheon. On Oct. 7 Mrs. Connolly entertained very delightfully at bridge, her guests being Mesdames Hampton, Powell, Chappelle, Von Hoose, Paye, Steele, Carleton, Clarke, O'Neil, Cade, Bennett, Ide, Hall, Alleyne von Schrader, Potter, Bond, Furnival and Misses Troup, Middleton and Riley. Miss Troup and Mrs. Furnival won the prizes.

On Friday afternoon Oct. 6, the ladies of the 30th Infantry gathered at Major O'Neil's quarters at the invitation of Mrs. O'Neil to an informal tea in honor of the seventy-fourth birthday of her mother, Mrs. Troup, who received many hearty congratulations. The Monday Evening Bridge Club, composed of Major and Mrs. Hampton, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Carleton, met with Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader last Monday. Dr. and Mrs. Von Schrader and Mrs. Steele won the prizes. Major and Mrs. Von Schrader entertained the General Hospital Bridge Club Tuesday evening. Mrs. Ashburn won two after dinner coffee cups, and Dr. von Schrader a water color. Wednesday the officers of the Medical Corps of the district gave a very elaborate dinner at the Bohemian Club for Surgeon General Torney, who is visiting his son in the city. Mrs. Frick gave a small bridge party Wednesday for Lieutenant and Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Frederic Von Schrader, Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Mrs. Tasker and Mrs. Johnson. Mrs. Payne won the prize. Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Waterman gave a five hundred party, at which Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Mrs. Clarke won prizes. Others present were Mrs. Waldron, sr., and Mrs. Leonard Waldron, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Connolly and Mrs. Steele. A "pal masque" was given at the naval station at Yerba Buena Island Thursday evening, to which the officers and ladies of the Presidio and General Hospital were invited. Among those who attended were Capt. and Mrs. Chappelle and their guest, Miss Middleton, Capt. and Mrs. Wertenbaker, Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Lieut. and Mrs. Nichols, Lieut. and Miss Wuest, Miss Harrison, Miss Dorothy Bevans, Lieutenant Blythe and Capt. and Mrs. Bond.

The battalion of the 30th Infantry, under command of Major O'Neil, which has been in camp at the rifle range at Fort Barry, returned to the post Thursday. An excellent record was made at target practice, which so pleased Major O'Neil that he gave the captains of the battalion a champagne "tea" at his quarters, in celebration thereof. Lieut. Col. J. D. Glennan, commanding the General Hospital, gave a reception Friday afternoon in honor of Surgeon General Torney. Mrs. Gaylord Coolbaugh, with her small son, has returned to her home in Los Angeles after a visit with her brother, Captain Bevans, and family at the General Hospital. Mrs. Cosam J. Bartlett, wife of Major Bartlett, Med. Corps, of Fort Andrews, Mass., is at the St. Francis.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Oct. 15, 1911.

Capt. J. D. Taylor, Pay Dept., of Fort Leavenworth, and his clerk, Mr. Stewart, were at the post on Wednesday. Captain Taylor was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Jesse M. Holmes at luncheon. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Wood, Miss Wood, Colonel Straub and Captain Pillsbury. Another dinner of Wednesday was that given by Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes for Lieuts. C. S. Blakely and T. M. Knox. The Card Club met on Friday at Mrs. Ford's. Mrs. Ryan, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Peek, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Holmes and Miss Wood attended. The prizes were won by Mrs. Ryan and Miss Wood.

Miss Anne Kress, daughter of Brig. Gen. John A. Kress, retired, and Mrs. Kress, of St. Louis, entertained at bridge Friday afternoon for Miss Gladys Evans Beach, whose marriage to Mr. Carl Raymond Gray, Jr., will be a fashionable event of Monday, Oct. 16. Miss Kress is to be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding. Capt. and Mrs. Peek entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes at dinner Sunday. Miss Zetta Gholson, of Dexter, Mo., spent the weekend with Miss Grace Quick, niece of Capt. and Mrs. Rukke. Miss Gholson is visiting friends in St. Louis.

Lieut. Olney Place is still confined to the hospital with a severe attack of grippe. Miss Katherine Kauffman, of Web-

ster Groves, and her guest, Miss Adele Fountain, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. S. W. Fountain, U.S.A., spent Sunday with Capt. and Mrs. Roy W. Bryan. Mr. Nicolas Hernandez, of San Juan, Porto Rico, was the guest of Chief Musician Frank J. Weber and family on Tuesday. Mr. Hernandez is a son of Gen. Jose Manuel Hernandez, former minister to the United States from Venezuela.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Oct. 18, 1911.

A large and brilliant reception was given for Col. and Mrs. Strong last Friday evening in the assembly room of the Artillery School. A number of officers from the fleet now in the Roads and some from the German cruiser Bremen attended. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags, palms and plants. For an hour Col. and Mrs. Strong received the guests, then dancing began. A supper was served at 11:30, and dancing was resumed until one o'clock. This afternoon a tea and dance is to be given on board the flagship Connecticut, to which the post people are all invited. Last Saturday Capt. and Mrs. Behr entertained at dinner for Miss Florence Stewart, Miss Ethel Pullman, Lieut. Arthur G. Campbell, U.S.A., and Lieutenants Powell and Walker, U.S.N. On Sunday afternoon Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor Evans gave a tea on board the U.S.S. Michigan for the Misses Murray, Miss Stewart, Miss Pullman and the officers of the ship.

Mrs. Clarence McNeil has gone to New York for two weeks to visit her mother. Mrs. James joined her husband here Tuesday. They are now the guests of Col. and Mrs. Strong, but expect soon to occupy the quarters lately vacated by Capt. Harrison Hall, Capt. and Mrs. Steger entertained at dinner Friday for Miss Rowena Abbott and Captain Peed. Capt. and Mrs. James F. Howell gave a dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Strong, Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison Hall, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Mrs. William Chamberlain came home Friday from a week's visit to Washington.

After the hop Saturday a supper was given at the club by Capt. and Mrs. Hall and Capt. and Mrs. Steger. Their guests were Mrs. Reynolds, the Misses Murray, Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Major and Mrs. McNeil, Captain Peed, Lieutenants Noyes and Radcliffe, U.S.N., and Midshipmen Davidson and Starr. Other hosts at club suppers were Colonel Strong and Major Chamberlain.

Yesterday was quite a gay day here. A salute of seventeen guns was fired early in the morning for the Governor of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, who were guests of the Deep Waterways Convention. The post band and two companies of Artillerymen met the Governor of Virginia, and immediately after a full dress parade was given. Then the strangers were shown Battery Parrott in action, eight shots being fired from the 12-inch guns at a moving target 10,000 yards distant. The Convention was then serenaded at the Chamberlin by the post band. After a luncheon at the hotel, the Convention left on a special train for Richmond.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Oct. 17, 1911.

The period of Indian summer has been beautiful at Sandy Hook during the past fortnight, which makes tennis, horseback riding and fishing all the more delightful, and now that target practice is about completed even the most enthusiastic riflemen is glad the work is finished. With so much cannonading each year there is more or less damage done in the quarters, some of the housekeepers suffering the loss of china. Inspection of the troops and review including six companies from Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton was held here this afternoon by Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, and Col. J. V. White, district commander.

Major George T. Patterson has arrived and has taken temporary command of the post. Brig. Gen. William Crozier arrived on Tuesday at Sandy Hook Proving Ground. Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., left to-day for Washington, ordered to the Walter Reed General Hospital for treatment. Major Irving W. Rand is back from his annual ninety-mile ride test, taken from Washington Barracks along the Potomac into Maryland. Major Edwin Landon, after the close of target practice on Monday, returned to Fort Wadsworth. Mr. and Mrs. Greig, of Boston, brother and sister of Captain Greig, were his guests for the week-end. Mrs. Russell, who has been visiting Mrs. C. D. Pierce, has returned to her home at Fort Wright. Mrs. W. W. Orrison, of Virginia, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. S. W. French, has returned to her home. Miss Orrison will remain until after the holidays with her sister here.

The hop given last week by the bachelors of the post was the enjoyable social affair of the season. The honor guests were Mrs. Whiting, Miss Charles and Miss Vermilye, of New York, and Mrs. Cummings, of San Francisco; other guests included those of both garrisons here. The band from Fort Hamilton played its choicest selections and dancing lasted until midnight. A buffet luncheon, with most delicious punch, was served. Among recent bridge hostesses were Mrs. Rand and McCleary, pretty linen prizes being played for, and won by Mrs. Donavin and Rand.

Capt. Lucian B. Moody returned to-day from Fort Monroe, after taking his examination for promotion. Capt. Alfred M. Mason left Saturday for Washington, ordered to the Walter Reed Hospital for treatment.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Oct. 18, 1911.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson entertained last Tuesday at a bridge dinner. Among guests were Mrs. Leonard Wood, Colonel Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt and Captain Whitside. Mr. Frankenberger, brother of Lieut. Samuel Frankenberger, was a guest on the post Saturday. Mrs. Gilman has returned after spending several weeks in Atlantic City. Capt. W. W. Whitside joined Mrs. Whitside in New York Saturday, and they returned home on Sunday.

Capt. Warren Dean was host at luncheon Friday and Saturday. Friday his guests included Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Downer, Mrs. U. S. Foster, Miss Garrard, Miss Hirshinger, Miss Newton, Miss Holbrook and Lieutenants Overton, Simpson and Bradford. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, Mrs. Herbert Carter, Miss Garrard, Miss Hirshinger and Mr. Melville. Mrs. Dean, who spent the week in New York, returned Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster entertained a few guests at dinner Friday, afterward going to the hop.

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Miss May Byrne spent Friday and Saturday as the guest of Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt. Saturday was field day and the winners were Troop A and Battery D, who tied with the score of nineteen points. The football game was won by Troop D from Battery D, with the score of 5-0. The Fort Myer baseball team won their game from Fort Hunt with the score of 6-3.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph Garrard were hosts at supper Saturday for thirty guests; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. O. Johnson, Major and Mrs. F. S. Foltz, Major and Mrs. C. P. Summerall, Captain Dean and his mother, Mrs. Dean, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Gallup, Lieut. and Mrs. T. D. Sloan, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman Miles, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. M. H. Foster, Mrs. W. B. Lane, Miss Allen, Miss Hirshinger, Capt. G. C. Kirkpatrick, Capt. H. H. Baily, Lieuts. Samuel Frankenberger, G. M. Russell, A. Surles and W. W. Overton were those present. Mrs. A. E. Reilly is spending several days in New York. Major J. H. Allen, M.C., returned from New York Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan and small daughter, Helen, left Sunday for their new station in Boston, where Lieutenant Sloan will instruct the Militia. Little Elizabeth Shepherd, who has been quite ill, is able to be out again and is regaining her strength rapidly.

About thirty colonels and majors, under General Evans, have been here taking their 90-mile test ride. Last night Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Major and Mrs. C. P. Summerall, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Barnhardt and Major Allen entertained the officers here for the test ride, at dinner.

The first of the soldiers' hops took place in the gymnasium Monday evening. The 15th Cavalry band furnished music.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. Tate, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Downer, Colonel Garrard and Captain Kirkpatrick went to Laurel, Md., to-day for the races. Lieutenant Tate and Downer will ride. Mrs. M. H. Foster, who has been visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, will leave to-day for her home in Texas.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Oct. 17, 1911.

With the exception of Captain Wilson, who is away on his wedding trip, everybody is back from his summer's leave and settled down to winter routine. Quarters have been assigned as follows: Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis and Col. and Mrs. W. B. Davis have the two new brick houses; Capt. and Mrs. Hicks have the old commanding officer's set, with Captain Ralston next door; next to the bachelor building live Lieut. and Mrs. Galloulay; and down the line are, respectively, Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieutenant Swan, Lieut. and Mrs. Shipp and Capt. and Mrs. Matson; Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham are still in the old Manor House.

Miss Winifred Burr, of Williamstown, Mass., is visiting Col. and Mrs. H. C. Davis. Mr. Henry C. Davis, Jr., has accepted a position in South Kensington, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen, of Staten Island, are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Hicks. Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Mullen and Capt. and Mrs. Hicks dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham; afterwards Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Davis and Miss Burr played cards at Mrs. Brown's, and the evening ended with a delightful supper, in which the officers, who had been bowling, joined.

The mineralite bowling balls that were contested for by the different companies last year were won by the 17th Company. The gold watch, the prize for the highest individual score, was awarded to Corporal Prince, 17th Co. The baseball trophy, a handsome silver cup, went this year to the 143d Company.

Lieutenant Van Deusen is spending a few days in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Greene, of Newton, Mass., who have been visiting their son, Lieut. Fred M. Greene, left Monday for their home. Major Gordon G. Heiner is here on an inspection trip. Major and Mrs. R. S. Abernethy entertained at dinner Monday in their new apartments on Wyoming avenue for Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Oct. 18, 1911.

Monday evening Captain Oden was host at an enjoyable theater party for Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, Mrs. Stotsenberg, Mrs. Van Deusen, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Bowles, Miss Jones, Miss Stevens, Lieutenants Hartwell and Van Deusen. Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb were hosts at dinner Wednesday, and among their guests were Major and Mrs. Cress and Capt. and Mrs. Parker. Saturday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards were the hosts at a dinner given in compliment to Major and Mrs. Tate, who have left Burlington for their station at Fort Sam Houston. Other guests were Major and Mrs. Hay and Major and Mrs. Cress.

Lieut. Edgar M. Whiting left Tuesday for Washington, D.C., where he will undergo treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital. Lieut. H. S. Terrell also left Tuesday and will be a patient at the Walter Reed. Miss Hartwell, sister of Lieut. C. Hartwell, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Godson. Lieutenant Greene spent four days at Saratoga, where he attended the wedding of a classmate. Lieutenant Van Deusen and his cousin, Miss Stevens, spent the week-end in Rutland, making the trip in Lieutenant Van Deusen's car. Miss Betty McGuffey is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb.

Major and Mrs. James S. Wilson, Med. Corps, are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter Monday. The mother and child are both doing splendidly. Miss Neilson, of Darby, Vt., spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Godson, attending the hop Friday evening. Lieut. Cushman Hartwell left Wednesday to ride in the Rose Tree races. Lieut. Rodman Butler reported for duty on Wednesday. Mr. Butler and family arrived Saturday and will stay with Major Paxton until their household goods arrive.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Godson was hostess at a charming bridge given in compliment to her guest, Miss Hartwell.

Those playing were Mesdames Parker, Cavanaugh, Fleming, Gale, Mayo, Stotsenberg, Muller, Luhn, Holcomb, Edwards and Hay. Mrs. H. Cavanaugh was hostess at luncheon on Wednesday for Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. McMurdo, Miss Gale, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Godson, Miss Hartwell, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Liner, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Van Deusen and Mrs. Stevens. Capt. and Mrs. Fleming were hosts at a jolly dinner Thursday, when their guests were Major and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Suplee, Capt. and Mrs. Luhn, Lieut. and Mrs. King. Major and Mrs. Cress entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh and Mr. and Mrs. Clements, of Burlington. Friday evening before the hop Capt. and Mrs. Godson entertained at dinner in compliment to their guests, Miss Neilson and Miss Hartwell. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. King, Captain Oden and Lieutenant Aplington.

Major and Mrs. Hay were hosts at a pretty dinner Saturday for Major and Mrs. Cress, Capt. and Mrs. Suplee, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh and Lieut. and Mrs. Muller. Mrs. Henry Parker was hostess at a bridge luncheon in honor of Mrs. Holcomb's guest, Miss McGuffey. Mrs. Fleming and Miss McGuffey won prizes. Other guests were Mrs. Holcomb, Miss Gale, Mrs. Luhn, Mrs. Muller, Miss Hartwell, Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Hay, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Cavanaugh and Miss Neilson. Lieut. Capt. and Miss Gale were the hosts at dinner Thursday in compliment to Miss McGuffey. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Godson, Capt. and Mrs. Holcomb, Miss Hartwell, Miss McGuffey, Lieutenants Connard, Addis, Richard and Aplington.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Oct. 18, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. John G. Quinby entertained at dinner on the Franklin Monday for Miss Lulie Johnston and Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. Other guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Edward D. Taussig, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, Mrs. Archer M. Allen, Miss Katherine Quinby, Mr. Henry Johnston and Mr. Page Marsden. Lieut. and Mrs. Robert A. Abernethy entertained at dinner on the San Francisco Saturday for Miss Powell, of Goldsborough, N.C., Miss Priddy and Mr. E. S. Donithan, of New York. Sunday evening Ensigns Lowell, Norton, Couper, Simpson, Ridgely and Rose entertained at dinner on the Preston for Mrs. Julian Granberry, Misses Marion and Eloise Simmons and Miss Aline Kelly. The wardroom officers of the Minnesota entertained at luncheon Sunday for Ensign and Mrs. Thomas C. Kinkaid, Ensign and Mrs. Needham, Lieut. and Mrs. Kellogg and Miss Mary Wilson. Ensign Hooy entertained at dinner on the Georgia Tuesday for Mrs. Hugo Woods, Miss Gwenlly Morgan and Misses Lucile and Marguerite Woods. Lieutenant U.S.M.C., entertained at sea Thursday on the New Hampshire for Mrs. D. C. Crowell, Miss Willets and Miss Mabel Hemingway. Miss Mary Maupin entertained at cards at her home in Portsmouth for her guest, Miss Dorothy Kincaid.

Paymr. D. C. Crowell entertained Thursday at dinner on the Vermont for Mrs. Crowell, Miss Willets, Miss Hemingway, Lieutenant Wygant, Ensigns Cohen, West and Coffman, Captain Rhea and Surgeon Strite. Miss Mabel Hemingway entertained after the Crosby-King church rehearsal Tuesday evening of last week at her home on Pemroke avenue for the attendants and out of town guests. The guests were Miss Crosby, Ensign King, Mr. and Mrs. Warren Crosby, Gen. and Mrs. Charles King, of Milwaukee, Mrs. Grant Fitch, of Milwaukee, Mrs. Holbrook, of Malden, Mass., Mrs. S. A. Bell, of Baltimore, Miss Willets, Miss Kinkaid, Mrs. Timothy Keliher, Misses Julia and Josephine Johnson, Misses Shipp, Miss Langhorne, Ensigns Irish, Herbst, Hinkamp, Crosby, Pierce, Lieutenants Davis, Sinclair, Vose and White, U.S.M.C., Midshipmen Barnes, Hammes and Silvester.

Miss Lulie Johnston, whose marriage to Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig occurs Wednesday, was guest of honor at a box party at the Colonial, followed by a charming supper Saturday evening, given by Mr. Page Marsden. Other guests were Miss Emily Johnston, Miss Vera Palmer, of Savannah, Ga., Miss Frances Rowland, of Philadelphia, Miss Katherine Dickson, Lieutenant Commander Taussig, Dr. Warren White, Messrs. Henry Johnston and Griffith Dodson. Sunday afternoon the junior officers of the Mississippi entertained informally at tea for Miss Lois Millard, Miss Bessie Kelly, Miss Bessie Howard, Miss Emily Foreman and Miss Mary Wilson. The wardroom officers of the Nebraska entertained at dinner Saturday for Mrs. McEluff and Miss Margaret Parker.

Mrs. D. C. Crowell, who has been staying in Norfolk and Old Point for some time, and her sister, Miss Jessie Willets, who has been the guest of Miss Mabel Hemingway, in Ghent, left Sunday for Washington. Mrs. Stone, of Washington, is the guest of her son and daughter, Comdr. and Mrs. Stone. Lieut. Comdr. Stanford E. Moses, Mrs. Moses and family have returned to their home in the yard from Newport, R.I., where they spent the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth McAlpine and Mrs. C. V. Smith have returned to their home in Portsmouth after a visit to Woodstock-on-the-Piankankill. Major and Mrs. George C. Reid, of the Marine Barracks, will leave this week for Philadelphia, where Major Reid has been ordered. Lieut. W. T. Waller, Jr., has returned to the barracks from Wakefield, Mass. Gen. and Mrs. Charles King have returned to their home in Milwaukee. Mrs. A. B. Court is rapidly recovering from an operation.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Oct. 17, 1911.

Major Patterson has left for temporary duty at Fort Hancock. When he returns he expects to occupy the house just left by Capt. and Mrs. Totten. Capt. and Mrs. Brigham gave a charming dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Captain Hasbrouck and Lieutenant Call. The same evening Major Rutherford entertained Major and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Weed and Mr. Frederick Perkins. There was a most enjoyable hop on Friday evening, which was very well attended. Among those present were Colonel Cronkhite, Major and Mrs. Perkins, Capt. and Mrs. Ansell, Capt. and Mrs. Brigham, Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Lieut. and Mrs. Dunsmuir, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie, Captains Mitchell, Carpenter and Biscoe, Lieutenants Call, Smith, Dunn, Holmer, Spiller and Wildrick, Mrs. Montgomery, of Flushing, the Misses Clarkson, Vickery, Parmalee, Vedder, Montgomery and Dunn, Messrs. Wilcox and Frederick Perkins.

Miss Clarkson was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Steele on Friday and Saturday of this week. Captain Raymond reported for duty Thursday last and is living with Lieutenants Tighman and Dunn until his house is ready. Major Rutherford and Lieutenant Call were weekend guests at a very pleasant house party in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday the 165th Company defeated the 87th Company in the first of a series of games to be played during the season.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., Oct. 18, 1911.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant were away from the 8th to the 15th attending the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee at Council Bluffs, and were the guests of Gen. Grenville M. Dodge during their stay. Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham gave a luncheon at their quarters, New York Arsenal, on Thursday for Brig. Gen. William Crozier. Lieut. James L. Walsh, assistant to the commanding officer of the arsenal, was a guest at the luncheon. Brig. Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver and Major Robert E. Callan visited friends in the garrison on Monday. Mrs. John A. Hull is visiting in Des Moines and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner in Baltimore. Lieut. Jacob E. Fickel, who has received appointment as first lieutenant, will remain at Fort Jay.

The Governors Island Ball Club, composed of boys of the chapel choir, closed the season with a game last Saturday with the Parnell Outing Club team, in which the score was 11 to 6 in favor of Governors Island. The team has played eleven games during the summer with various clubs in New York and vicinity, and has won eight of the number. The best game of the series was one with the Poly Prep. team of Brooklyn, score 3-4 in favor of the home team.

Invitations have been issued by the commanding general for the annual memorial service of the Veteran Corps of Ar-

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tillery and Military Society of the War of 1812, to be held in the chapel on Nov. 5.

A telegraphic despatch on the 18th announced the death at the age of eighty-four years of the Rev. Edward Hackley Carmichael Goodwin, who was chaplain of Governors Island for thirty-three years, from Jan. 17, 1871, to Oct. 1, 1904. Since his retirement Chaplain Goodwin has been living with his wife, two daughters and one son at Glyndon, Md. A generation of Army officers and their families will remember the dignified personality of Chaplain Goodwin, and the kindly hospitality of Mrs. Goodwin and her daughters to whom their sympathy will be given in fullest measure.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALLEN.—Born at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 13, 1911, to the wife of Capt. Charles C. Allen, 30th U.S. Inf., a son.

ANCRUM.—Born to the wife of Lieut. William Anrum, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, Va., on Oct. 7, 1911, a daughter, Margaret Garrison.

COOK.—Born at Honolulu, H.T., Sept. 28, 1911, a son, Fred A. Cook, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. Fred A. Cook, 2d U.S. Inf.

DRAIN.—Born at Union, S.C., Sept. 27, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Jesse C. Drain, 28th U.S. Inf., a son, Jesse Cyrus Drain, Jr.

IRELAND.—Born Oct. 15, 1911, at Lansing, Mich., a son, Maurice Thompson, to the wife of Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, Co. A, U.S. Art. Corps, U.S.A.

RICKER.—Born at the National Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, D.C., Oct. 10, 1911, to the wife of Lieut. Lawrence C. Ricker, U.S.A., retired, a son, Francis Galoreaux Ricker.

SHANNON.—Born at Fort McKinley, Rizal, P.I., Sept. 12, 1911, a daughter, Frances de Russy Shannon, to the wife of Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th U.S. Cav.

WILSON.—Born at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to the wife of Major James S. Wilson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Margaret Western Wilson.

MARRIED.

ASHBRIDGE—HUGHES.—At Ashmore, Pa., Sept. 30, 1911, Dorothy Hughes to George Ashbridge, Jr., only brother of the late Lieut. William Ashbridge, 14th U.S. Inf.

DEVERS—LYON.—At Livingston Heights, Va., Oct. 18, 1911, Lieut. Jacob L. Devers, 4th U.S. Field Art., and Miss Georgia E. Lyon.

FREEMAN—WILLOX.—At Douglas, Wyo., by the very Rev. J. A. Seencock, dean of Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, Mr. Luther Freeman, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman, U.S.A., to Miss Margaret Stuart Wilcox, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilcox, of Douglas, Wyo.

HOLMES—BOND.—At Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14, 1911, Lieut. Ralston S. Holmes, U.S. Navy, and Miss Rachel Elizabeth Bond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Bond, of Chicago.

HOUGH—SPANTON.—At Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 14, 1911, P.A. Surg. Frank P. W. Hough, U.S.N., and Mrs. Helen S. Spanton.

KLEMM—HEIM.—At Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 17, 1911, Capt. D. Klemm, formerly second lieutenant, 4th U.S. Cav., and Miss Gertrude Heim.

LAHM—JENNER.—At Mansfield, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1911, Lieut. Frank P. Lahn, 7th U.S. Cav., and Miss Gertrude E. Jenner, daughter of the late Judge Jenner.

LOOMIS—WOOD.—At Hamilton, N.Y., Oct. 12, 1911, Dr. Elmer H. Loomis and Miss Grace Eaton Wood, neice of Commodore William C. Eaton, U.S.N.

MADDEN—HAYES.—At Colorado Springs, Colo., Oct. 10, 1911, Lieut. Wilson E. Madden, U.S.N., and Miss Dorothy Hayes.

MAUPIN—MACKAY.—At Paris, France, Oct. 13, 1911, P.A. Paymr. Jere Maupin, U.S.N., and Miss Margaret Mackay.

MAYNARD—DORSEY.—At Galveston, Texas, Oct. 19, 1911, Lieut. John Blackwell Maynard, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Lucy Talbot Dorsey.

PLATT—WADSWORTH.—Oct. 6, 1911, Miss Eugenia Le Grand Wadsworth and Mr. Allen Hemingway Platt, of New York and New Haven.

STALNAKER—LA TOURETTE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 11, 1911, Paymr. Edward S. Stalnaker, U.S.N., and Miss Marion Marguerite La Tourette.

TAUSSIG—JOHNSTON.—At Norfolk, Va., Oct. 18, 1911, Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, U.S.N., and Miss Lulie Johnston.

WILKINS—TRACY.—At Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1911, Mr. Darius W. Wilkins and Miss Anne Tracy, sister of Major Joseph P. Tracy, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Samuel T. Ansell, wife of Captain Ansell, U.S.A., and sister of Mrs. John P. Wade, wife of Captain Wade, U.S.A.

YATES—WEIR.—At Baltimore, Md., Oct. 11, 1911, Chaplain Julian E. Yates, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Janet Weir.

DIED.

BUHNER.—Died at Oakland, Cal., Oct. 13, 1911, Capt. Albert Buhner, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

CARR.—Died at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 18, 1911, Capt. Winfield B. Carr, 6th U.S. Field Art.

CARRINGTON.—Died at Hyde Park Oct. 17, 1911, Frances Courtney, wife of Gen. Henry B. Carrington, U.S.A., retired.

CARMODY.—Died in Washington, D.C., Oct. 16, 1911, Mrs. Robert E. Carmody, widow of Paymaster Carmody, U.S.N.

COALE.—Died at Baltimore, Md., Oct. 6, 1911, Mrs. R. Dorsey Coale, daughter of the late Capt. John W. Howison, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service, niece of Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison, U.S.N., and of Capt. of Engrs. A. J. Howison, U.S. Rev. Cutter Service.

GOODWIN.—Died at Glyndon, Md., on St. Luke's Day, Oct. 18, 1911, the Rev. Edward Hackley Carmichael Goodwin, aged eighty-four years, chaplain of Governors Island from 1871 to 1904.

RODGERS.—Died in San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1911, Nannie Louise Rodgers, daughter of Serena L. Rodgers and of the late Augustus F. Rodgers, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Col. W. G. Bates, of the 71st N.Y., has made arrangements for inoculating every man in his command as a preventative against typhoid fever who is willing to subject himself to the treatment. Inoculation has been practiced in the Regular Army and also in Squadron A and in Major O'Ryan's command of Field Artillerymen with great success.

The committee of officers of Squadron A, of New York, consisting of Capt. F. R. Outerbridge, Lieut. E. R. Newell

and H. M. Cowperthwait having to do with the selection of candidates to take part in the military events at the National Horse Show, announce an elimination test to be held at the armory at 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, Oct. 24. The entries for the show close Oct. 26. The show is to be held Nov. 18 to 25 at the Madison Square Garden. Entrance fees and cash expenses will be paid by the entrants, the squadron will furnish the necessary grooms without charge. Prizes won will become the property of the contestant. Any member will be permitted to enter at the trials.

Col. John T. Camp, N.G.N.Y., retired, a former colonel of the 22d Regiment, has been invited by Col. Walter B. Hotchkiss to review his old command some time in November next. The review will be in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of the enlistment of Colonel Camp in the 22d.

Capt. Russell P. Reeder, C.A.C., U.S.A., will conduct a course of lectures, comprising map reading, field orders and problems in minor tactics, to the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts at the south state armory, Boston, every other week, on some evening determined by mutual agreement. The first meeting will be Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, 1911, at 8 p.m.

Under very unpleasant weather conditions the 2d Regiment of Massachusetts held its annual rifle competition at the Bay State range, Wakefield, Mass., Sept. 30, 1911, Co. B, of Springfield, capturing the state trophy and the Capt. Daniel H. Morgan cup, with a score of 601. The N.R.A. medal for the highest individual score was won by Pvt. E. V. Johnson, of the winning team, with a total of 67.

Major General Young, commanding the Illinois National Guard, publishes a tabulation of strength and attendance of organizations of this command in camps of instruction during the current season. The division commander desires particularly to congratulate the commanders of the organizations in camp with 100 per cent of their enrolled strength: Co. F, 2d Infantry, Capt. Philip H. Garrard; Co. E, 4th Infantry, Capt. Rueben S. Denny; Co. B, 5th Infantry, Capt. LeRoy P. Owen; Co. E, 6th Infantry, Capt. Harry A. Collins, and Co. C, 7th Infantry, Capt. John J. Nolan. "A gratifying increase in strength of 130 since last year," says General Young, "making an aggregate of 6,847, is also noted, although the percentage of attendance at camp is not as high as in 1910. In most organizations the work was creditable and satisfactory, though with the large percentage of new men present every year much work of instruction remains for the regular armory season upon which we are about to enter." The recapitulation by regiments in order of highest percentage of combined strength and attendance is as follows:

	Strength.	Attend. P.C.	Attend.	S. and A.
8th Infantry	845	750	88.9	94.5
7th Infantry	787	685	87.2	91.1
5th Infantry	711	653	88.1	90.7
1st Infantry	726	668	92.0	88.4
4th Infantry	716	641	89.5	88.1
2d Infantry	722	652	90.3	87.5
1st Cavalry	513	455	88.5	87.5
6th Infantry	647	586	91.0	84.7
3d Infantry	695	583	83.9	84.1
Art. Battn.	307	273	88.9	83.7

Percentage of attendance, 88.7 per cent. Aggregate enrolled strength of the National Guard of Illinois for August, 1911, 6,847.

Co. A, 6th Infantry, of Wakefield, Mass., on Oct. 2 was the winner of the State Trophy with the record score for the Bay State range of 649. Co. K, of Lowell, 623, won the trophy offered by regiment; Co. C, of Lowell, 612, a second trophy also offered by the regiment; Lieutenant Rogers, Co. A, 69, N.R.A. medal and prize for highest score made by an officer.

The 71st N.G.N.Y., Colonel Bates, will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, on Tuesday night, Nov. 28. An indoor baseball league is being formed among the several companies. Pool, handball and bowling tournaments will start the first week in November.

Invitations have been issued by the headquarters of the 7th and 9th Companies, Coast Artillery of the Connecticut National Guard, for the dedication of their new armory at Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 30, 1911. His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief will be present, and will take part in the ceremonies of the evening. These will include a concert, grand march, dancing and supper. Tickets admitting gentleman and lady are \$5, extra ladies' tickets \$2.50.

The field and staff officers of the 5th New Jersey, were ordered to report at the Paterson armory, on Friday, Oct. 20, 1911, at 5:30 p.m., to participate in a practice ride covering a period of two days and two nights.

The Bristol company of the Rhode Island Naval Battalion is in very bad shape, so much so that it is reported practically worthless as a naval organization. Efforts are being made to get it on its feet again. The membership of the company has gradually dropped off, and interest in the organization has waned. There are no drill meetings and no business of the organization is conducted. The start to improve the company will be made in November.

The 1st Brigade, N.G.N.Y., on Sept. 30, 1911, had an aggregate strength of 3,275 officers and men. This is a net gain of seventy-seven during the previous six months, every regiment in General Smith's command showing a net gain. General Smith, who is close on seventy-four years of age, has demonstrated in the most practical manner that he has a clear eye and steady nerve, by qualifying as marksman, sharpshooter, expert, and distinguished expert. In the latter qualification he made 74 points on the skirmish run, which included six bull's-eyes and eleven centers, and in the rapid fire he scored 30 points. The distance shot over was from 600 to 200 yards. There are numerous younger men who cannot make this record, and if there are any men of the General's age who have equalled it, we should be pleased to hear from them.

The 7th and the 69th Regiments, N.G.N.Y., show large net gains in membership during the six months ending Sept. 30, 1911. The 7th had a net gain of twenty-five members, and its present strength is 907 officers and men, against 882 in March last. The 69th Regiment has an aggregate membership of 750 officers and men, which is a net gain of twenty-one since March last. Co. D, with ninety-eight members, is the largest company, and Co. I, with eighty-three, is the second largest.

The 12th N.Y. shows a net gain of six members during the six months ending Sept. 30, 1911. Its present strength is 782 officers and men, against 776 in March last. Co. H, Capt. Monson Morris, is the largest company, with 101 members, and Co. L, Capt. J. Zorn, with seventy-four members, is the second largest.

Major John R. Hegeman, O.O., 1st Brigade staff, N.Y., has returned from Europe after a very enjoyable trip.

Upon the recommendation of Major John F. O'Ryan, Governor Dix, of New York, has designated Edwin Emerson to take the examination for second Lieutenant in his battalion. Mr. Emerson has had much experience in warfare. In 1898 he was in Cuba as a member of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders). After the Spanish-American War he obtained a commission in the Venezuelan army and took part in the war between that country and Columbia. He participated in two battles and dozens of minor combats and was wounded in action and received a medal for gallantry in action from the Venezuelan Congress. In the war between Russia and Japan he was present at the battles of Telissu, Tashishao, Tiao Yang and Mukden. Upon the completion of that war he returned to the United States. In the recent revolution in Mexico he was present as an observer, part of the time with the Federal forces and part of the time with the revolutionists. He was three months in Mexico and traveled from the Rio Grande down to the Guatemalan line and twice from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. Mr. Emerson was a graduate of Harvard College and is an excellent horseman and pistol shot.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Col. Frank K. Patterson, general inspector of small-arms practice of Pennsylvania, in announcing the results of the annual rifle and revolver matches at the state rifle range at Mt. Gretna, Pa., last August, says, in part: "The matches were among the most successful the state has ever held. Every organization entitled to compete was represented by both a junior and a senior team and the winning scores were, as a general rule, higher than last year.

"The team of the 1st Brigade established a record in the Trexler Long Range Match which will probably stand for

Sunlight grows the Hops But will ruin the Brew

Many Americans prefer beer in a light bottle.

Most brewers follow the course of least resistance.

Light starts decay even in pure beer.

Dark glass gives protection against light.

Schlitz is sold in brown bottles, to protect its purity from the brewery to your glass.

The first Schlitz was brewed in a hut over 60 years ago.

Now our agencies dot the earth. Our output exceeds a million barrels a year.

If you knew what we know about beer, you would say, "Schlitz—Schlitz in Brown Bottles."

Order a case from your dealer today.

See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

Schlitz
The Beer
That Made Milwaukee Famous



many years, making 384 points out of a possible 400 at 800 and 1,000 yards. The 1st Brigade team captured the Brigade Match for the tenth consecutive year.

"The new arrangement by which the teams both quarter and mess together as teams was found to be highly satisfactory and much more conducive to a team spirit than the former arrangement.

"The complete equipping of the mid-range with Aiken targets permitted a great improvement in the handling of the matches. Although rain fell some part of nearly every day and there was much moisture in the early morning there was not a moment lost in the shooting and the old trouble of the target frames swelling and sticking, which was the cause of much loss of time and temper with the wooden targets in the past, was entirely eliminated. The long and mid-ranges are now completely equipped with this target and it is expected that the entire range will be so equipped next year.

"The work of filling the low spot from 200 to 250 yards from the mid-range targets, which has always been swampy and made skirmishing difficult and unpleasant, has been begun by Major Rausch, and is much appreciated.

"The junior matches continue to demonstrate the wisdom which prompted establishing them. They are the school from which the future senior team members graduate and in which they are being developed. The records show that twenty-four of the men who shot on the 1909 junior teams shot on the 1910 senior teams. This year the senior teams contained twenty-seven men who shot as juniors in 1910, and every team except that of the 2d Infantry contained one or more of these men, three of them containing three men and six of them containing two men. The regimental inspectors of small-arms practice have not been slow to see that the success of the senior team depends upon the strength of the junior team and it is the regiment with the good junior team which does the best work in the senior matches. For this reason the juniors are having much work put upon their development.

"Two teams are numbered among the winners this year who had never before captured one of the state trophies. The 10th Infantry teams captured two junior and two senior trophies and the 18th Infantry team won one junior trophy.

The work of the 10th Infantry team is worthy of more than a passing notice, both of them coming entirely from one company, Co. I, Capt. Wade T. Kline, of Greensburg."

Major General Dougherty, of Pennsylvania, has issued his plan for instruction during the indoor drill season. It will conform to the following general outline: In organizations where one evening per week is given to instruction, each meeting will be opened or closed by drill of not less than ten nor more than thirty minutes in close or extended order drill in the new Infantry Drill Regulations. The remainder of the evening will be devoted to instruction in subjects and courses which are indicated in the order and which cover a wide field. In organizations where two evenings per week (one for drills and one for schools) are given to instruction, the time for close and extended order drills in the new Infantry Drill Regulations may, at the discretion of the organization commander, be extended to not to exceed fifty-five minutes. It is discretionary with company commanders to designate additional meeting nights in each week for schools of instruction for officers, non-commissioned officers and selected privates. The auxiliary troops attached to the division will take up the course outlined, so far as it pertains to their respective branches of the Service. Special courses for Field Artillery and Cavalry branches will be provided.

"The establishment of the course herein prescribed," says General Dougherty, "is initiative and is subject to modification during the year, if experience suggests the advisability of modification. In any event the course outlined will not be more extensive or difficult than now prescribed."

MARYLAND.

The expedition of the 5th Maryland Infantry from Baltimore to Atlanta, Ga., and return for the purpose of attending the unveiling of the Peace Mission Monument, erected through the efforts of the Old Guard of the famous Gate City Guards of Atlanta, which took place on Oct. 10, was a distinct success in every way.

The regiment, under the command of Col. Louis M. Rawlins, left Baltimore via the B. and O. and Seaboard railroads on the night of Oct. 7, arriving in Atlanta about twenty-four hours later. The regiment carried about 350 muskets in line, and traveled in two sections. Upon arrival at Atlanta the incoming guests were greeted with the warmest enthusiasm by a representative deputation of Atlantans, and every minute of their stay was rendered most pleasant by all kinds of attentions on the part of their lavish hosts. Dinners, receptions and dances filled in the time in a most enjoyable manner.

The parade incident to the unveiling took place on Tuesday, Oct. 10, the 5th Maryland heading the 3d Division of the parade, Colonel Rawlins being marshal of the division, leaving the regiment under the command of Lieut. Col. John Hinkley for the march to Piedmont Park, where the monument is situated. The entire route of the procession was lined thickly by enthusiastic people who testified by their loud applause to the deep impression the magnificent marching of Baltimore's famous regiment was making upon them. Second to none and superior to most the regiment fully maintained its historic reputation.

The regiment left Atlanta, homeward bound, at 3 p.m. Oct. 11, after receiving souvenir decorations presented to officers and men by the charming ladies of Atlanta, and after attending a reception tendered by the ladies of the local chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, both events taking place on the morning of Oct. 11.

The route home took place one of the most striking events of the trip. Stopping at Richmond, where arrangements had been made by wire, the regiment marched from the terminal station to the Lee Monument, where, after an invocation by the regimental chaplain, the Rev. W. M. Dame, Colonel Rawlins laid at the foot of the monument a magnificent floral offering bearing the inscription: "To his memory, 5th Infantry, Maryland National Guard"; the regiment meanwhile standing at present arms with rolling drums. The journey was then resumed and the home station reached about 10:30 p.m., Oct. 12.

Major Robert Alexander, U.S. Inf., on duty with the Militia of Maryland accompanied the regiment as its guest on the trip.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

J. K.—When several foreign flags are flown in the United States in honor of some event on the same halfiard or staff, the American flag should have the place of honor. On a staff from window if two flags are to be used the American flag should be at the outer end.

O. S.—In March, 1911, the standing of the leading navies of the world in modern warships was as follows: Battleships



PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

is a big surprise to the man who thinks he knows all about pipe tobaccos. A surprise in flavor, in fragrance, in coolness, a double surprise because *it won't bite the tongue*.

Prince Albert is crimp cut—*ready for your pipe*—long-burning and holds its fire close. Rolls up into bully cigarettes.

All live dealers sell P. A. in tidy red tins for a dime and in 5c cloth bags, lined with weather-proof paper. If you roll your own, lay in a supply of these bags. They keep the tobacco sweet and fresh in any climate.

Also in pound and half-pound humidores,

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO., Winston-Salem, N. C.

and armored cruisers—Great Britain ninety-four, aggregating 1,332,730 tons; United States forty-two, aggregating 574,799 tons; France forty-one, aggregating 457,444 tons; Germany thirty-six, aggregating 445,864 tons; protected cruisers—Great Britain thirty-nine, total 190,470 tons; Germany thirty-two, total 113,586 tons; Japan eleven, 46,213 tons; United States ten, total 33,937 tons; France four, total 18,462 tons. Torpedo craft—France 283; Great Britain 205; Russia 154; Germany 106; Japan 91; United States 55.

J. H. N. asks: (1) About when will the next examination for post quartermaster sergeants take place? Answer: It is uncertain owing to the large number of eligible candidates available for appointment. The next examination was to have been held Feb. 1, 1912, but this has been abandoned for the reason above given. (2) What is the syllabus of examination? Answer: Apply to the Q.M.G. for copy of order governing examinations. (3) What is the average length of time one has to wait for appointment? Answer: During the last five years, the average number of appointments per year was seventeen. There are some forty-seven eligible candidates now waiting for appointment.

Z.—The seven cent traveling rate for officers has not been abolished. Neither has ten per cent extra pay for foreign service been abolished. Although the matter has been talked of in Congress no action has ever been taken.

E. H. asks for the address of the Commissioner of Pensions of New York, N.Y. Answer: Address Michael Kerwin, U.S. Commissioner of Pensions, 97 Bleecker street, N.Y. city.

MAX asks: A man deserted the Navy and, immediately afterward, the Army. Does the fact that he has been living under an assumed name since he left the Army debarr him from obtaining a "deserter's release" under the 103 A.W.? Answer: No. He must prove to the satisfaction of the proper authorities, however, that he is the deserter in question.

P. B.—If you knowingly gave your age as three years younger than you were at the time you enlisted, it is a fraudulent enlistment, and a military offense punishable by court-martial. Now that you are out of the Service, of course you could not be punished. You might be able to have your record corrected by application to the A.G.O.

B. W.—If you served on the U.S.S. Newark July 2, 1898, you are entitled to a campaign medal, otherwise not.

C. E. asks the address and stations of the following officers of the U.S. Army, viz.: Alexander Rodgers, last known as colonel of 6th Cavalry, and Robert D. Walsh, last known as major of Cavalry on recruiting service in Chicago, Ill. Answer: Col. A. Rodgers, U.S.A., retired, resides at 1221 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C. Major Robert D. Walsh, 11th U.S. Cav., is at Army War College, Washington, D.C.

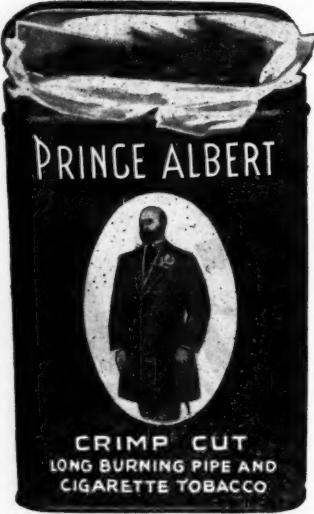
JEB.—Should a writ of habeas corpus issued by a state court or judge be served upon an Army officer commanding him to produce an enlisted man or general prisoner, and show cause for his detention, he will decline to produce in court the body of the person named in the writ. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided to this effect. A writ of habeas corpus issued by a United States Court or judge, however, must be promptly obeyed.

M. S.—You cannot procure any copy of questions and answers in examinations for appointment to second lieutenants in the Army. Get a copy of G.O. 131, Sept. 26, 1911, War or Dept. Your company commander should have a copy—or you can write for a copy of the order through the channel. We publish some extracts from the order in this issue.

J. H. P. asks place of mobilization of the 45th Regiment,

It's the old pipe-smoker that most appreciates P. A.

The wise old boy who's chummed with a jimmy pipe for many a year. He knows right off that here is a tobacco worth tying to for keeps.



U.S. Volunteers. It was organized at Fort Snelling, Minn., in August, 1899.

TACTICAL ANSWERS.

W. H. M.—The new Drill Regulations, 1911, are now authorized for use in the Army and Organized Militia. Hence it would be futile to attempt a discussion of the 1904 edition. The text of the new regulations appears to leave no ground for criticism of the movements you mention.

DITESMOI asks: (1) When in line and addressing his company where is it considered most proper for the company commander to give the command "Front!" while on the line or three paces to the front of the front rank and facing down the line? (2) What is the proper method of dismissing colors from battalion formation at close of drill or parade? Answer: (1) While he is on the line. (2) At the command "Dismiss your companies!" the color guard escorts the color to the officer or quarters of the colonel (or command officers).

M. E. S. asks: In column of companies at battalion drill, where does the sergeant major take part? Par. 252, I.D.R., 1904, says on side of guide opposite and six paces from the head or rear of the column. Does this mean on the side of the guide six paces in front or in rear of the column or does this mean on the side of the guide six paces back from the head of the column, or six paces up in front of the rear of the column? Answer: Under the new (1911) Drill Regulations the sergeant major would be in rear of the major unless otherwise directed. Under the I.D.R., 1904, he would take post at the command 1. Guides Post. His post with the battalion in line would be six paces in rear of the file closers and opposite the left of the battalion. Should the battalion form column of companies to the left, that is, companies left; if the sergeant major faced to the left he would be in his proper place, namely, on the side of the guide opposite (or abreast of) and six paces from the head of the column.

A. C. T. asks: The company being in line at a halt. At the command, "About face!" The company faces to the rear. Will the right and left guides place themselves in the rear rank, which is now temporarily the front rank if the company is not marched from the position in which it now stands? Also in the same case, if there are any blank files would the men of the formerly front rank step up into the new front rank? Answer: No, unless directed to do so by the company commander.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Oct. 17, 1911.

A preliminary golf tournament was played Saturday. There were seventeen competitors and Col. T. H. Slavens won first place, Capt. A. G. Lott second and Major T. N. Horn third. This is the Fort Leavenworth Field Club annual handicap. Lieut. R. E. Beebe has charge of the entries. Pairs will be drawn by lot. The name of the winner will be inscribed on the Handicap Golf Trophy, which is kept at the Officers' Club. A miniature of this trophy will be presented to the winner. The tennis handicap tournament (singles) will be played throughout the month of October. Entries are in charge of Capt. F. L. Munson.

The Cavalry equipment board command arrived Saturday

en route from Fort Riley to St. Joseph, Mo. Col. E. J. McClelland, president of the board, was with the troops. There are 150 men and the officers are Major W. F. Flynn, Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer and Lieut. J. R. Hill. Camp was pitched at Merritt Lake, and the officers were entertained at lunch by the officers of the 15th Cavalry.

Mrs. Hackney, wife of Major Hackney, and children, who have been the guests for several months of Mrs. Hackney's mother, Mrs. M. E. Clark, on South Broadway, have left for New York, where Master Myron Hackney will attend school the following year. Mrs. Walter Krueger entertained with a tea Wednesday in compliment to Mrs. P. T. Hayne, Jr., and Mrs. E. Fechét, Mrs. G. R. Spalding and Mrs. G. V. Strong. Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin, who leaves shortly for La Jolla, Cal., was the honored guest at a dinner Friday given by Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stuart. Major and Mrs. M. J. Lenihan and Col. Joseph E. Kuhn were among guests. Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Bell were hosts at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Huguet and Capt. and Mrs. William Kelly, Jr. Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller entertained with bridge Monday afternoon as a farewell for Mrs. A. E. Saxton. Mrs. Saxton was the special guest at an informal bridge party Wednesday, given by Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce. Capt. and Mrs. Lanning Parsons, of Kansas City, Mo., were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Blampied, of the city. Mrs. C. R. Day made Mrs. Saxton the honor guest at a bridge party Thursday afternoon. High scores were made by Mrs. Oliver Edwards, Mrs. H. C. Whitehead, Mrs. C. G. Hall and Miss Shug Reame.

Major Russell has left for a short trip to Omaha, Neb. Lieut. C. C. Gee, C.E., has arrived from Washington Barracks. Miss Lou Uline, of Fort Douglas, Utah, was among the guests at a luncheon given Saturday by Miss Josephine Wilson, complimentary to Miss Alif Bosier. Lieutenants Sage and Matheson, C.E., have arrived from Washington, D.C. Mrs. Willis Uline, of Fort Douglas, and Mrs. Lindsay, of Fort Snelling, and Mrs. J. B. Henry, of Fort Riley, were among guests at a bridge party given in the city Tuesday by Mrs. A. J. Dreschel. Mrs. A. G. Lott presided at a lovely tea Thursday, given as a compliment to Mrs. A. E. Saxton and Mrs. Furlong. Mrs. C. R. Day, Mrs. Perley, Miss Van Dyke and the Misses Marion and Laura Littlebrent assisted. Mr. and Mrs. Handley and guests, from Kansas City, motored to the post Saturday to spend the week-end with Major and Mrs. William T. Littlebrent. Lieut. Hayne Ellis, U.S.N., Mrs. Ellis and their children have arrived from California and are with Mrs. Ellis's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Long; Lieutenant Ellis will be in Kansas City, Mo., as recruiting officer after Dec. 1.

Col. Daniel Burne Dyer announces the engagement of his niece, Miss Lucille Lyon, to Lieut. Robert Lee Ghorney, U.S.N., of the Pacific Squadron. The wedding will take place in the near future.

Lieut. S. C. Leisure, Signal Corps, has arrived and has quarters 37-A, Thomas avenue. Casper B. Rucker, Co. K, 6th Inf., Edward L. Hoffman, Co. B, 11th Inf., and Frank Bloom, Battery C, 3d Field Art., received their commissions as second lieutenants this week.

The basement to Pope Hall will be used as a skating rink this winter by the ladies and officers. Mrs. Sands, wife of Major Sands, of Fort Riley, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell.

A polo match between the teams of the 6th Field Artillery and the Kansas City Country Club came to a sudden end in the sixth period Tuesday afternoon, when L. N. Megill, of the Country Club team, was thrown from his pony and dangerously injured. The score stood 3½ points for the Country Club to 3 for the Artillery.

First drill has been instituted at the children's school, No. 17 Summer place, by Col. H. O. Perley, Med. Corps, and will be held weekly.

Col. R. N. Getty, Major D. E. Aultman and Major C. A. Hedges took their annual test ride this week. Major J. A. Murgaugh, Med. Corps, has returned from San Francisco. Mrs. Murgaugh and little son and daughter have arrived from San Francisco to join Major Murgaugh. Lieutenant Powell, C.E., of West Point, and Lieutenant Thomas, C.E., of Fort Riley, are guests of friends at the garrison. Mrs. L. W. Buford and Mrs. J. R. Stevens, who have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Stevens, have left for their home in Franklin, Tenn. Lieut. and Mrs. E. K. Massie are entertaining Miss Frances Whitaker, of St. Paul, Minn. Lieut. Col. James A. Goodman, 7th Inf., has gone to Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment at the Army and Navy Hospital for rheumatism. Col. E. J. McClelland, 1st Cav., is the guest of friends, en route from St. Joseph to Fort Riley.

Col. and Mrs. Perley entertained at a tea Friday for the officers of the Medical Corps stationed here and their wives. Mrs. Bispham and Miss Van Dyke assisted. Mrs. Peek, wife of Capt. E. D. Peek, has arrived from San Antonio, Texas, and is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Dakota Ryan, of the city.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Oct. 14, 1911.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. L. Wier were tendered a complimentary concert by the 18th Infantry band on Monday afternoon. While the band was playing "Hail to the Bride," "In Cupid's Arms" and other appropriate selections all of the officers and ladies called to tender their congratulations to the young people, who are a very welcome addition to our garrison. Mrs. Wait C. Johnson gave the ladies of the garrison a delightful opportunity to meet Mrs. Wier at a tea on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Cecil and Mrs. Clinton have gone to Piney Inn for a few days' outing.

Master Joseph M. Cummings, grandson of Colonel Davis, celebrated his first birthday anniversary with a jolly party to which Lieut. and Mrs. Cummings had invited children large and small to help their young hopeful have a good time. Lieut. T. C. Lonergan will spend his leave in the East, going first to New York and later to his home in St. Louis. There is sincere regret that the promotion of Lieut. Bruce Magruder carries him to another regiment, but the hope is entertained that he may effect a transfer before joining the 28th Infantry. As soon as she can be removed little Irene Hegeman will be taken to the Pacific coast in the hope that a change of climate and a lower altitude may be beneficial. She and her parents will be followed by the good wishes of the whole garrison and friends in Sheridan.

Cos. I, K and L, 18th Inf., participated in the ceremonies of unveiling a monument to veterans of the Civil War which has been placed in Mt. Hope Cemetery by Schuler Post, G.A.R. Congressman Frank W. Mondell delivered the principal address. Target practice for the season is finished and we boast ten expert riflemen for the two battalions. The 18th Infantry team had the good fortune to win the first game in the Sheridan Bowling League, in which six fine teams are entered, one of which is composed entirely of Japanese, who are said to be very clever at the game. Sergeants Haveleic, Smeltz and Santimire have returned from their big game hunt in the Big Horns and report plenty of game and plenty of trouble getting it, but they brought home several fine elk.

Miss Florence Taylor, of Sheridan, is a week-end visitor at the Axton home. Capt. and Mrs. Como entertained at bridge Friday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson were among the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Brooks Wednesday to meet Congressman and Mrs. Mondell. Mrs. D. L. Howell sails for the Philippines the first week in November. Mrs. Clinton and Miss Howell have taken the Denio house in Sheridan for the winter. Lieut. Frank L. Purdon has gone to New Mexico on leave.

Sergeant Marlin, Corporal Dickerson and six privates from Co. I had a very successful ten-day hunting and fishing trip at the head of Tongue River. Sergeant Molony and 1st Sergt. Jesse Bowles spent four days fishing and hunting in the vicinity of Dayton.

Captains Johnson and Sheldon had three interesting sets of tennis to-day with Mr. Charles Lee, of Gillette, and Mr. William Moncrief, of Big Horn, winning two of the three.

Attractive little printed announcements are being issued calling attention to the interesting Sunday evening services at the post hall. Their character is indicated by the one for Oct. 15, which says: "You like good music and you are entitled to the best we can get. For this Sunday a trio, Miss Marie Coyne, piano, Sergeant Howe, 'cello, and Corporal Patenaude, violin, will play: The Angels' Serenade (Braga); Cavatina (Raff); Coronation March from Le Prophète (Meyerbeer). And then a quartette, Misses Mitilda and Anna Axton and Corporals McGowan and Soderman, of the band, will sing the hymn Beautiful Isle of Somewhere, which has re-



Uniforms Cleaned

in the Bornot way look like new. Our special process cannot harm them, nor is it necessary to remove chevrons or decorations. Yet the garment is cleaned through and through—every thread purified.

We also clean chapeau; and clean, re-curl and re-dye feathers.

Our booklet explains the exclusive facilities which enable us to clean ladies' and men's apparel, rugs, hangings, etc., in a thorough, sanitary way impossible to ordinary shops. Let us send you a copy—and tell how we can serve you no matter where situated.

A. F. BORNOT BRO. CO.
French Cleaners and Dyers

17th and Fairmount Ave.

12th and Walnut Sts.

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Washington, D. C.

1224 F St., N. W.

1335 Chestnut St.
1714 N. Broad St.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
716 Market St.

ceived so much notice in the public press because of criticisms by Governor Wilson. The chaplain will have a sermonette suited to the service.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 17, 1911.

The headquarters, staff and Battery F, 5th Field Art., arrived last Saturday after a cross-country march of 250 miles from Sparta, Wis., commanded by Col. Granger Adams, with Captains Reed, Westervelt, Greene, Lieutenants Allen, Osborne and Chaplain Andrew Murphy. Colonel Adams is now in command of the post, but the Artillery will pack up for a move on Nov. 15 to Fort Sill, Okla., where the regiment is to be concentrated.

Col. H. S. Bishop, Cavalry, has applied for retirement on thirty years' service act, and the family will spend some time in Chicago before going East.

Miss Dickman at "The Paddington" in Chicago, daughter of Major J. T. Dickman, I.G. Dept., is a guest of Mrs. B. McDonald. Mrs. Fry of Toledo, Ohio, spent the weekend with her daughter, Mrs. J. McE. Pruyne. Mrs. Smith has joined her husband, Lieut. W. H. Smith, Med. Corps, and they have taken quarters 96-A. Mrs. C. F. Crain gave a tea this afternoon in honor of Miss Dalton, the house guest of Mrs. J. T. Moore. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Rogers, with Jack and Bo, returned last week from a visit of several weeks spent in New York city.

Mrs. Byard Sneed entertained the Ladies' Card Club last Thursday. Capt. C. W. Cole, recently promoted to the 15th Cavalry from the 9th, arrived from Fort D. A. Russell on Saturday, looking for quarters. He moves to-day into those vacated by Captain Tillman, who has changed over into No. 27, once occupied by the Shaws. Mrs. Cole will arrive later. Capt. R. M. Blanchard, Med. Corps, is again here on duty.

The whole garrison went out into camp yesterday to remain this week and undergo annual inspection. The officers inspecting are Majors Dickman and Helmick, I.G. Dept., from Chicago.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 17, 1911.

Last Thursday evening the second vaudeville show of the season was given in Fort Sheridan Theater by the post exchange and about 600 soldiers were well entertained by the society playlet produced by Rutledge and Company. Professor Charcot gave an exhibition of hypnotism that greatly amused. The Gotham comedy four sang well, and the Hillmans introduced some good dancing. The free vaudeville and musical entertainment gotten up by Chaplains Rice and Murphy for Tuesday had to be cancelled because of the arrival of the inspector, Major Helmick, who ordered out the troops for field maneuvers.

The first holy mass to be observed in the post for several months was conducted in the residence of Father A. C. Murphy on Sunday, as Chaplain Murphy accompanied his regiment to Wisconsin.

Mr. Quinby, relative of Captain Greene, is coaching the football teams and accomplishing good results. Capt. W. C. Rogers is on hunting leave. Capt. M. E. Saville has twenty painters at work putting roof paint on all of the buildings of the post. This is done every four years. Capt. J. R. McAndrews, construction Q.M., has nearly completed the new addition to the post hospital. Lieut. L. L. Gregg has a very nice horse and carriage with which he takes his family driving pleasant afternoons. Lieut. B. F. Miller, who has been away nearly all summer in the maneuver camps as quartermaster, has returned. Lieut. R. W. Boughton has returned from leave. Dr. G. R. Clayton has gone on leave. Dental Surg. J. R. Bernheim opened his office last Monday and before the week ended had 400 names of persons of the post on the list for dental treatment. He will be very busy for many months.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Oct. 11, 1911.

Aboard the naval auxiliary Buffalo there was a jolly party on Oct. 4, when Comdr. Clarence E. Stone celebrated his birthday with a dinner for a number of his close friends. The table in the cabin was beautiful with white cosmos, greens and forget-me-nots. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. O. W. Koester, Pay Dir. and Mrs. C. M. Ray, Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. F. Ruhm and Capt. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown. Thursday night, the 5th, was marked by the officers' hop, given a week ahead of time owing to the bal masqué at the San Francisco Naval Training Station. Lieut. and Mrs. Allen B. Reed were dinner hosts on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller, Pay Dir. and Mrs. Ray, Commo. and Mrs. T. D. Griffin, Surg. and Mrs. H. F. Odell and Lieut. Condr. and Mrs. W. H. Standley.

Chaplain Edmund A. Brodman arrived here from Olongapo on Saturday and entered the naval hospital for treatment. It is expected that he will be here for at least a month. Lieut. and Mrs. Russell, of Seattle, are spending a few days with Naval Constr. and Mrs. Ruhm. Mrs. Chauncey Thomas was guest of honor in San Francisco at a beautiful luncheon over which Mrs. Herbert Munro presided last week, at the Country Club. Capt. John M. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott went to the Presidio to attend the hop last week, and were guests of Ensign Wuest and Miss Wuest. Mrs. Ellicott is still the guest of friends in Honolulu, but is expected back early next month. Mrs. Bates and Miss Bates, who were guests of Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, left last week for their home in Redlands. Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole arrived here the first of the week. Surg. Ulys R. Webb, Mrs. Webb, their children and Mrs. Webb's sister, Miss Pegram, expects to sail on the November transport for the Philippines. Surg. Holton C. Cull is expected here from the Orient in a few days to relieve Surg.

geon Webb. Mrs. William A. Glassford, jr., who has been the guest of her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Thomas S. Phelps, in Oakland, left on Saturday for Los Angeles to spend a month.

Asst. Paymr. William R. Van Buren, who reported here, is to leave for Puget Sound station, and Asst. Paymr. Spenser E. Dickinson, of Puget Sound, has been ordered here in his place. He is at present on a short leave visiting relatives in Oakland. Capt. Berton W. Sibley, U.S.M.C., is to leave for Philadelphia in a few days. Lieuts. F. D. Burns and Frank Rorschach are expected here soon for duty aboard the Cincinnati. Ensigns Harvey W. McCormack and D. A. Scott appeared before the board on Monday for examination for promotion. Ensigns Stephen Doherty and Roy L. Stover have also been ordered up for examination. Rear Admiral C. B. T. Moore was here Tuesday, as president of the board which inspected the Annapolis. It is probable that she will be given extensive repairs here.

Officers of the yard are looking forward with much pleasure to the opening of the hunting season on Sunday next. The Mare Island Gun Club will use the preserves at the north end of the island and some excellent sport is anticipated. Capt. Hugh Rodman will leave on Saturday for a three days' duck hunt in the vicinity of Colusa.

Orders received last Friday to place both the Cincinnati and Raleigh in commission before Oct. 25 were followed next day by instructions to hoist their flags on the 11th, and the two vessels were accordingly placed in full commission to-day. The Cincinnati was expected to leave on Oct. 25 for a short shaking-down cruise, but the orders for the Raleigh to be ready for a two weeks' cruise came as a surprise and no little difficulty has been experienced in getting officers and men for the two ships. Officers have been ordered temporarily detached from duty on other ships, while yard craft that could be spared have been placed out of commission to augment the crews. Among officers temporarily assigned aboard the Cincinnati and Raleigh for the coming cruises are Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Standley and G. S. Lincoln, Lieuts. E. H. Dodd, C. E. Smith, E. L. McSheehy, Ensigns G. H. Laird, A. M. Steckel, P.A. Surg. E. O. J. Etinge, and a number of warrant officers. It is believed the ships will join the Pacific Fleet at San Pedro the latter part of this month, in line with Secretary Meyer's plan for a mobilization at the Southern port. The Oregon and St. Louis, recently commissioned at Puget Sound, are to join the fleet for a couple of weeks, before going to Santa Barbara for target practice. The collier Prometheus has reached San Francisco from San Diego and is coaling preparatory to rejoining the fleet. The California, West Virginia, Colorado and South Dakota are expected to arrive in San Francisco to-day, there to remain until after the departure of President Taft. The tug Iroquois was placed in commission at Mare Island yesterday and will proceed to Santa Barbara Channel, where she will be used by the fleet during target practice. The mechanical system of forced draft installed aboard her as an experiment proved unsatisfactory and has been replaced with the Navy standard steam burners. The naval auxiliary Buffalo is to have repairs completed in time to join the fleet at San Pedro on Oct. 30. The planking in the hull of the Cleveland will have to be renewed and it is probable that expenditure of an additional \$30,000 on the ship will be asked for.

Congressman Joseph R. Knowland, of this district, accompanied by President C. E. Perry and Secretary W. D. Penncook of the Vallejo Chamber of Commerce, and L. Danenbaum, president of the Vallejo Merchants' Association, paid a visit to Mare Island on the 10th and discussed with Capt. Henry T. Maya and the heads of departments the advisability of securing another drydock for Mare Island. Since the announcement that the Department would abandon the idea of purchasing the Hunter's Point drydock at San Francisco Bay, there seems every reason why Mare Island should be given an additional dock. The coming of a battleship fleet to these waters expected with the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915 makes greater docking facilities imperative.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 7, 1911.

Mrs. Arthur Balentine was one of the committee in charge Wednesday afternoon at the opening reception of the club year at the Wednesday Club. Monday evening Capt. and Mrs. Balentine entertained with a charming bridge party at their home, 905 Kalmia street. Dr. and Mrs. Sidney West entertained with a sailing party Sunday afternoon, their guests including Lieut. Henry A. Orr and Surg. Roy Cuthbertson, son of the West Virginia. Mrs. Belle Fuller was hostess at a luncheon Monday at Hotel del Coronado, among her guests being Mrs. Uriel Schreiber and Mrs. Edward P. Pearson, wives of Rear Admiral Schreiber and Colonel Pearson, both retired. Mrs. Carver Howland, wife of Major Howland, U.S.A., retired, was one of seven guests at a recent dinner party given by Misses Jessie Isabel Ball. Miss Helen Gay, daughter of Lieut. Jesse B. Gay, of the West Virginia was hostess recently at a party given for a number of her young friends on board the cruiser.

CORONADO BEACH, CALIF.

The Cruiser Fleet left San Diego on Thursday for San Pedro, where they were joined on Friday by the U.S.S. South Dakota. They then proceeded to Santa Monica, where they remained until Monday. During their stay at Santa Monica they were tendered a large barbecue and dance by the people, and the ships were opened to visitors all day Sunday. The fleet will return to San Diego on the 19th and will begin their preparations for target practice, which will be held here.

Mrs. C. H. Harlow, wife of Captain Harlow, of the U.S.S. California, left on Thursday for Los Angeles, where she will remain until the fleet returns on the 19th. Mrs. Charles T. Wade, wife of Lieutenant Wade, of the U.S.S. Colorado, left on Thursday for Cripple Creek. Mrs. Wade is away for her health and will be gone some time. Mrs. W. A. Gill, wife of Captain Gill, of the U.S.S. Colorado, arrived on Friday and is at the Coronado Hotel. She is accompanied by Miss Grassie Bulkley, also of Washington, D.C. Mrs. O. S. A. Botsford, wife of Ensign Botsford, of the U.S.S. Colorado, left on Saturday for Santa Monica, where she spent the week-end with her husband, returning to San Diego on Monday.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, N.Y., Oct. 16, 1911.

The troops returned on Thursday from Fort Niagara. Colonel Slocum, the inspector, arrived about 10:30 a.m. on Oct. 7 and in two hours the wagons were loaded and the battalion had marched out of the post for Fort Niagara, reaching there that same evening shortly after midnight. Not a man fell out of line, and one and all were in fine condition the next day.

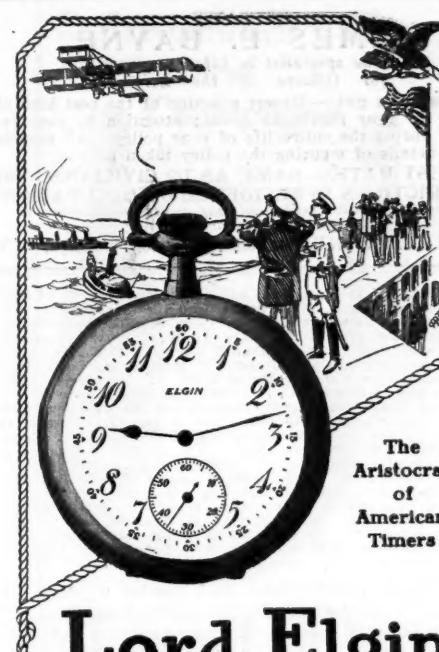
The latest arrivals at Fort Porter are Lieut. and Mrs. Charles W. Mason and young son. For a week they were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Traitt, but are now located in quarters No. 5. At the present time every house is occupied and several of the bachelors are living together.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Morton are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis, and these fine October afternoons are enjoying the many delightful drives in the automobile around Buffalo. Capt. and Mrs. Morton are en route to St. Louis, after some months spent in the East. Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders has recently purchased a handsome car, and delights in taking his friends out for a ride.

Mrs. Ball, who has been with Mrs. John N. Straat for some weeks, left on Saturday, to make a visit to Detroit. Miss Ware, from Kentucky, left for her home to-day. While the guest of Mrs. Dalton she was a most popular visitor, and a number of pleasant informal affairs were arranged for her pleasure. Major and Mrs. Monroe McFarland were the honor guests of a beautifully appointed dinner, given by Miss Barnard, of Buffalo. Miss Barnard spent part of last winter in Porto Rico with Mrs. McFarland.

Capt. and Mrs. Dennis E. Nolan are in Buffalo for the autumn, and are happy over the arrival of a small daughter. Mrs. Ralph B. Lister, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. Knight, at their summer home across the lake, left yesterday for Chicago, where she will join Captain Lister, who has been with his family in Texas. Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer will meet them at Chicago and all journey West to their post, at Vancouver Barracks.

The past week the 74th and the 65th Regiments, N.G.N.Y.



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were the hosts to welcome and entertain the National Guard Association Convention. With the 65th band playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," in the spacious court of the handsome 65th armory, the visiting officers were received and welcomed to Buffalo by Mayor Fushmann and Gen. William Wilson, president of the New York Guard Association. Part of each day was devoted to business, followed by auto rides around the city and trips to Niagara Falls. In the evening there were parades and reviews and dancing at the armory. Mrs. Evans accompanied Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans, who attended the Convention, and was much entertained during her visit.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Oct. 14, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Guy G. Palmer left on Friday for their station in Arizona, after a visit of over a week with Mrs. Palmer's sister here. Numerous social affairs were given in their honor, and they themselves entertained a party of fourteen at an elaborate dinner at the Hotel Utah the evening before their departure, the guests being mainly relatives of Mrs. Palmer, who as Miss Alice Hooper was a former belle of the city. Major Gen. and Mrs. W. S. McCaskey, parents of Capt. Garrison McCaskey, are here for a stay of a few weeks and are at the Hotel Utah. Gen. and Mrs. McCaskey have been visiting relatives and friends in Virginia and throughout the East. They will remain here as guests of their son till the departure of the 15th, when they will go to San Diego to spend the winter.

The 20th is expected to land in San Francisco to-morrow and the main part of the regiment is expected to reach here by Tuesday or Wednesday. The ladies of Fort Douglas who are not yet ready to leave are making preparations to double up on the houses till they depart. Everything at Fort Douglas is permeated with the bustle of packing and making ready to leave. Many of the officers' wives will leave within the next few days for the West and will await the coming of the regiment in San Francisco. The main part of this regiment, however, will not leave till Nov. 2, reaching San Francisco just in time to sail on the transport. Nearly all social affairs have been discontinued.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Oct. 15, 1911.

Mrs. Edward S. Hayes entertained Monday at dinner for Lieut. Col. Allan M. Smith, Med. Corps, and Capt. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 10th Inf. Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine entertained Wednesday afternoon at bridge in honor of her mother, Mrs. Keyes, who is her house guest. Captain Gasser, formerly of this garrison, spent a few days here en route to Tiffin, Ohio, where he will join Mrs. Gasser and after a few weeks' visit will leave for Panama where his regiment is stationed. While at the garrison Captain Gasser was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz. Captain Gasser left Friday for Ohio. Mrs. Max R. Wainer, wife of Lieutenant Wainer, 28th Inf., spent the week-end at the garrison, the guest of Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Tuesday at dinner for Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Card, of Minneapolis.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith gave a dinner on Sunday in honor of Miss Nye, of St. Paul, whose marriage to Lieut.

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Ivens Jones, of this garrison, will take place Nov. 6. Lieut. Col. Allan M. Smith, Med. Corps, who recently arrived from San Antonio, Texas, has taken quarters No. 5, Infantry, Major and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr, 5th F.A., of this garrison, are in New York, to remain until Dec. 1. Mrs. Parker on Friday gave a wild game dinner for Mrs. S. M. Loud, Mrs. Harry L. Cooper, Capt. James M. Loud, of this garrison, Mr. C. C. Carpenter and Mr. C. H. Cirkler, of Minneapolis, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas J. Rogers, formerly of the 28th but now of the 10th Infantry, will leave Nov. 1 for their station at Panama. Major and Mrs. Edward F. Gedding, Med. Corps, formerly of Fort Howard, Md., have recently arrived and have taken quarters No. 10, Cavalry post. Mrs. M. E. Cousten, of Seattle, Wash., arrived to-day (Sunday) and is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Griffith. Mrs. J. C. Porter, of Mankato, is spending a few days here with her daughter, Mrs. James Lynch. Major George H. Penrose, Q.M.D., has taken quarters No. 1, Cavalry garrison. Lieut. and Mrs. Albert S. Bowen, Med. Corps, have returned from Iowa, to remain here until they leave for San Francisco, to sail Dec. 5 for Manila.

Mrs. Hugh A. Parker entertained Tuesday at bridge for Dr. and Mrs. Card, of Minneapolis. Lieut. and Mrs. Walter Reed Weaver, 28th Inf., will return Thursday from Washington, and will take quarters No. 3, Infantry post. Chaplain Stanley R. Ramsden, 28th Inf., has returned from San Antonio, Texas, and will spend a few months here with his family.

Battery D, 5th Field Art., returned Thursday from Sparta, Wis., where they have been for the past four months. Lieuts. Benjamin M. Bailey, Ivens Jones and George H. Paine returned with the battery.

Lieut. and Mrs. Chester A. Shepherd entertained at a luncheon on Saturday, Sept. 30, at the Hotel Radisson, Minneapolis, for Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur J. Hanlon, and later attended the theater.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Oct. 14, 1911.

Band, headquarters and the nine troops of the 4th Cavalry, in command of Col. E. Z. Steever, returned to the post this week from Cloudercroft, New Mexico, where they went for temporary camp in August. On the march down maneuvers and a sham battle occupied some of the time. The troops are now camped to the west of the post near the Country Club, and several of the officers and their families have taken rooms at the clubhouse.

It is expected that the electric lighting system will soon be completed, which will be a matter for rejoicing. Officers of the 4th Cavalry and 23d Infantry will have a polo contest on the parade ground on Sunday afternoon with the team of the Toltec Club.

Lieut. Col. Jacob G. Galbraith, 4th Cav., reported for duty with his regiment here last week from Washington, D.C., where he has been on duty at the War College. Major Charles W. Barney, of the recruiting station in El Paso, is kept very busy between the local station and substations in Arizona and New Mexico, making trips every week or two.

At the statehood jubilee to be held in El Paso next week the troops of the 4th Cavalry and 23d Infantry will take a prominent part. On Friday, Oct. 20, the presentation of the new flags will be made to the Governor of New Mexico and Arizona by the Governor of Texas, the ceremony to be held on the parade ground at Fort Bliss, after which there will be a review of the two regiments, under the command of Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., and Col. E. F. Glenn, 23d Inf.

Secretary of War Stimson and Major Gen. Leonard Wood are looked for to arrive here the latter part of the month.

CAMP McGRATH.

Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., Aug. 31, 1911.

On Aug. 10 Major and Mrs. Bratton gave a dinner in honor of the Major's birthday. Those invited were Colonel Kingsbury, Major and Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson and Captain Sweeney. Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe entertained at dinner on Aug. 11 in honor of the Misses Swift. Others present were Miss Lindenberger, Miss Carson, Miss Edmunds, Lieutenants Powers, Edmunds and Farman, Captain King and Captain Rohrer, P.C. The orchestra furnished delightful music. Lieut. and Mrs. Sherburne gave a delightful dinner on Saturday for Colonel Kingsbury, Major and Mrs. Donaldson and Captain King. Lieut. and Miss Edmunds entertained at dinner also on Saturday for the Misses Swift, Miss Carson, Miss Farman, Lieutenants Collins, Farman and Powers and Captain Rohrer.

The following people enjoyed a launch party on Aug. 13: Major and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Latrobe, Misses Swift, Edmunds, Farman, Carson and Lindenberger, Lieutenants Farman, Edmunds, Collins and Powers, Captains Wells, King and Rohrer, Mr. Leathen and Mr. Dunnit.

Captain Wells gave a moving picture party on Aug. 14 for Major and Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Miss Edmunds, Misses Clara and Katherine Swift and Miss Carson. Lieutenants Edmunds, Powers and J. L. Collins, Major and Mrs. Donaldson entertained at dinner on Aug. 16, in honor of Col. and Mrs. Swift. Others present were Colonel Kingsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier and Captain McNally. Lieut. and Mrs. Carson gave a lovely dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Swift, other guests including Major and Mrs. Bratton, Capt. and Mrs. Latrobe, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Colonel Kingsbury and Miss Carson. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry gave a dinner on Wednesday evening for Major and Mrs. Bratton and Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer and Lieut. and Mrs. Polk entertained the Post Card Club on Aug. 17. Five hundred was played and the prizes were won by Miss Lindenberger, Mrs. Corbusier, Colonel Kingsbury and Captain Wells.

Colonel Kingsbury, with the officers of the 1st and 2d Squadrons, and Colonel Swift with the entire 3d Squadron, marched to the beach on the morning of Aug. 21 to escort Governor General Forbes and his party into Batangas, where the Governor was making his regular inspection tour of the Southern Islands. In the afternoon he witnessed a splendid polo game by the officers of the 8th and attended a reception at the club afterward, where all the officers and ladies of the post had gathered to meet him. A banquet was given that evening in Batangas; those attending from the post were Colonel Kingsbury, Colonel Swift and Captain Sweeney. Most of the officers and ladies from the post were present at the "baile" after the banquet, a good many of them taking part in the native dances. The evening was a most enjoyable one and helped to break the regular routine and monotony of the garrison life. Lieut. and Mrs. Rethorst gave a delightful bridge party on Tuesday evening. Those playing were Colonel Kingsbury, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller, Lieut. and Mrs. Holliday, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Mrs. Wells, Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer and Miss Ethel Carson. The prizes were won by Mrs. Sirmyer and Lieut. R. L. Collins. Lieut. and Miss Farman entertained at dinner on Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Sherburne, Lieut. and Mrs. Polk, Misses Clara and Katherine Swift, Miss Edmunds and Lieutenant Edmunds and Lieutenant Collins. Colonel Kingsbury also gave a dinner on Wednesday. Those present were Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Mrs. Latrobe and Captain Eliot.

Lieut. and Mrs. Polk entertained at dinner in honor of Col.

and Mrs. Swift on Thursday. Other guests were Colonel Kingsbury and Mrs. Donaldson. Lieut. and Miss Farman had as guests at dinner on Friday, Colonel Kingsbury, Mrs. Donaldson, Lieut. and Mrs. McCain, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins. Captain Elliott entertained at dinner the same evening for Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer, Misses Clara and Katherine Swift and Lieutenant Powers. Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Collins gave dinner previous to the hop on Saturday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Swift, Colonel Kingsbury. Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Latrobe, Miss Farman, Captain Elliott and Lieutenant Powers. Capt. and Mrs. Sirmyer also gave a dinner on Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Cox, Chaplain and Mrs. Stiverson and Lieut. and Mrs. McCain.

Major Donaldson, Captain Latrobe, Captain King and Captain McNally are in Manila attending a court. They are expected to return to the post for a few days to await the arrival of some witnesses from the Southern Islands. Major Bratton went up to Manila on Wednesday for a few days. Lieutenant Sayers and little Miss Mary Sayers have gone to Manila to see Mrs. Sayers, who is convalescing after an operation for appendicitis. Mrs. Kingsbury and Miss Clara Kingsbury are expected to return from Japan some time next week. Lieutenant McCain has returned from Manila, where his knee was operated upon. The operation seems to have been a complete success.

CAMP STOTSENBERG.

Camp Stotsenberg, P.I., Aug. 27, 1911.

The game of polo played last Sunday afternoon brought out a large crowd of interested spectators. Between periods the band played. Mrs. O. B. Meyer and Mrs. J. G. Tyndall, ably assisted by the young gentlemen, served light refreshments. The game was a handicap affair between the 1st and 2d teams, composed as follows: First team: No. 1, Capt. O. W. Bell; No. 2, Lieut. H. A. Meyer; No. 3, Capt. S. P. Adams; No. 4, Lieut. C. R. Norton. Second team: No. 1, Lieut. A. G. Hixon; No. 2, Lieut. N. H. Davis; No. 3, Capt. W. R. Smedberg; No. 4, Lieut. H. R. Smalley. The game was a fast and hard contested one, the 2d team scoring two goals at the very beginning before the 1st team had estimated their strength. The game was won by the 1st team by some 9 goals to 2 goals, which overcame the difference in handicap.

The cordial greeting extended to Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Sibley upon their advent to this regiment is proven every day in the continued round of entertainments given in their honor. Balls, afternoon teas, card parties and dinners have followed one another until the social life of Stotsenberg is quite on a par with that of Manila. The past week has been very gay, the presence of a number of visiting guests adding much to the pleasure of the numerous entertainments. Col. and Mrs. Sibley spent a few days in Manila with Major Gen. and Mrs. J. F. Bell, and returned with Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Burt and Mrs. Seaton, to spend the week-end.

Col. J. C. Gresham and Major Alonso Gray are being warmly congratulated on their recent promotion. Their advanced grades will take them to other regiments. Colonel Gresham as commanding officer during the past two years greatly endeared himself to all and leaves with the sincere good wishes and regrets of the entire garrison. Major and Mrs. Alonso Gray have as their guest Miss Marian French, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. G. French, 7th Inf., who has recently returned to Fort McKinley after a trip around the world. Miss Gandy is visiting Capt. and Mrs. S. M. DeLooff, M.C., and their sister, Miss Heard. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Lovell are entertaining Miss Gladys Booth and Miss Helen Nicholson, the debutante daughter of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold's guest is Mrs. C. L. Fisher, of Corregidor Island, who has had a number of pleasant affairs given for her. Lieut. J. N. Greely, 1st F.A., and Lieut. W. R. Taliaferro, 21st Inf., visited the Artillery garrison and were guests at the ball on Friday night.

Col. and Mrs. Sibley were the honor guests at a beautifully appointed dinner Sunday, given by Lieut. and Mrs. H. R. Smalley. Others invited were Major and Mrs. Gray and Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Meyer. Lieut. J. D. Park, who recently submitted to minor operation at the division hospital, has been promoted and assigned to the 8th Cavalry. Both Lieutenants Wimberly and Park have many warm friends in the 14th and will be greatly missed. Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Adams gave a dinner for Mrs. Fisher on Monday, others invited being Capt. and Mrs. N. E. Margetts, Chaplain and Mrs. Chase, Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold, Lieut. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker and Lieutenant Smyer.

Mrs. Ola W. Bell is convalescing after a severe attack of dengue fever, which has kept her confined to her home for six weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. Reybold entertained at dinner on Tuesday evening for Mrs. Fisher. Later all the officers and ladies were invited to an informal reception, when Mrs. Kyle Rucker dispensed the most refreshing punch. Lieut. H. A. Meyer, appointed delegate to attend the polo meeting in Manila, spent a few days there last week and was a guest of Governor General Forbes at dinner, followed by a box party at the opera to see "The College Widow." Lieut. and Mrs. Kyle Rucker gave a dinner on Thursday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Sibley. Others invited were Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Meyer, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene Reybold, Mrs. Fisher, Major G. H. Cameron and Capt. C. B. Drake.

Mrs. Emil P. Pearson, whose illness which has been the cause of much anxiety to her friends, has greatly improved. Miss Meta Lovell asked all of the young people to a tea on Thursday to meet her guests, Miss Booth and Miss Nicholson. Friday Col. and Mrs. Sibley entertained at dinner for the guests. Capt. and Mrs. DeLooff and a number of others also gave dinner parties, going later to the ball, which was the largest and most brilliant of the season. The ballroom was tastefully and artistically decorated with palms, ferns and flags. A delicious buffet supper was served. The popular songs and selections rendered by the band met with much favor from the young people. Capt. and Mrs. George E. Lovell and Lieut. and Mrs. Tyndall received the guests, both ladies beautifully gowned. Mrs. F. H. Pope gave a bridge party complimentary to Mrs. Fisher on Saturday morning, when all of the visiting ladies as well as a number from both garrisons were her guests. Dainty refreshments were served and guest prizes were awarded to Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Seaton.

Invitations were issued by Capt. and Mrs. Robert Davis, 2d F.A., to all the officers and ladies and guests Saturday afternoon from 5 to 7. An innovation was the assistance given the hostess by the different officers. Lieut. C. R. Norton and Lieut. T. B. Estey poured tea, Lieut. H. R. Odell presided over the punch bowl, and others assisting were Capt. O. W. Bell, Lieuts. M. B. Rush and A. T. Bishop. Vocal selections by the quartet, composed of Lieutenants Marr, Taliaferro, Beere and Dr. Leslie, were much appreciated. Lieut. and Mrs. H. A. Meyer gave a bridge party Saturday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Burt and Mrs. Seaton. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Sibley and Capt. O. W. Bell. Several rubbers of bridge were played, after which all enjoyed a delicious petit revillon. All of the young ladies and bachelors of the Artillery and Cavalry and the visiting guests had a progressive dinner on Saturday evening, which proved one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the week. The first and second courses were presided over by Capt. and Mrs. DeLooff; the third at the quarters of Major and Mrs. Alonso Gray; the fourth was partaken of at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop; the fifth at Capt. and Mrs. Lovell's; after which the guests all adjourned to the club, where there was music and dancing.

FORT HUACHUCA.

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Oct. 14, 1911.

Col. C. M. O'Connor, 6th Cav., went to Benson Wednesday to meet Mrs. O'Connor, who arrived on the post Thursday from Des Moines. Lieuts. F. D. Griffith and J. T. Kennedy were the two officers of the 6th Cavalry detailed to take the course at the School of Musketry at Monterey, Cal. Lieutenant Griffith left Monday and Lieut. and Mrs. Kennedy and son on Tuesday. Fourteen non-commissioned officers of the 6th and 12th Cavalries left Wednesday for Monterey, where they will take the course in the School of Musketry.

Capt. and Mrs. D. H. Gentry, 12th Cav., had a rather unusual experience on their trip to the post last week. On reaching the San Pedro River they found it such a raging torrent that they were compelled to return to Herford and wait for the water to subside. Major and Mrs. R. P. O'Connor

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nor left Friday for Oakland, Cal., called there by the serious illness of Mrs. O'Connor's father.

The latest report is that the Secretary of War and Chief of Staff will visit the post Monday. They are reported at Apache Friday. Mrs. Kruttschnitt, of Tucson, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. F. G. Turner. Lieut. and Mrs. Turner have the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy.

Material for the new station at Huachuca Siding has arrived and work has been commenced, to replace the station which was destroyed by fire several months ago. Lieut. J. A. Degen is preparing plans for the enlargement of the target range. The idea is to make it large enough to accommodate ten troops instead of four. The 1st Squadron camp, under Major Grote Hutchison, has been handsomely enclosed in a stone fence, the material for which was obtained on the camp ground. The orchestra of Troop I, 12th Cav., furnishes the music for the enlisted men's weekly hops in the post hall.

The officers of the 2d Squadron, 6th Cav., gave a reception at the camp Tuesday evening in honor of the visitors, Gen. and Mrs. Manning and the Misses O'Connell, of Tucson. Mrs. F. W. Glover entertained Wednesday in honor of her wedding anniversary. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. Manning, Mesdames Kruttschnitt, White and Kotch, Lieutenant Maize and the Misses O'Connell. Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Lieut. and Mrs. Ross, Captain Meyers, Lieutenants Hasson and O'Neill enjoyed a camp supper Sunday near the springs of Huachuca Canyon. Mrs. R. P. O'Connor gave a delightful dinner on Monday for Capt. and Mrs. Mabee, Capt. and Mrs. White and Capt. and Mrs. Moffet. A very pleasant tea was given by Mrs. Jordan Friday afternoon for Mesdames C. M. O'Connor, Sickel, Brownlee, Gentry, White, Morris, Degen, Glover, Ross, Kotch, Manning and the two Misses O'Connell. Mrs. Mabee poured tea.

A party of officers and ladies enjoyed a camp supper at Box Canyon Saturday. They camped there over night and all day Sunday, returning to the post Sunday afternoon. A dinner party was given Thursday by Col. C. M. O'Connor, 6th Cav. The arrival of his wife that morning was a surprise which added much to the enjoyment of the dinner.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Oct. 4, 1911.

Mrs. Carroll C. Demmer was hostess of the Afternoon Bridge Club on Monday. Mrs. C. H. Wright won a set of Canton plates. The officers and ladies of the 2d Infantry entertained the entire garrison at tea in the Infantry Club rooms Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. W. R. Gibson, Miss Marquart and Mrs. Ira Longanecker presided at the tea table. Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth was hostess of a large bridge party Wednesday afternoon, in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Eleutherios H. Cooke, wife of Captain Cooke, of Honolulu. Mrs. Rush B. Lincoln and Mrs. Thomas Cunningham won the prizes. Wednesday Mrs. L. O. Mathews entertained with a chafing-dish party for Lieut. and Mrs. Vernon W. Boller, Lieut. P. J. Lauber and Miss Marquart. Mrs. P. E. Marquart gave a bridge party Thursday evening in honor of Miss Marquart. Miss Elizabeth Browning and Captain A. A. Pruden won the prizes.

Friday morning Mrs. B. H. Watkins again invited all the children into the play yard. The playing of the children delighted the "grown-ups" and the kodaks were busy. The 2d Infantry band furnished appropriate music. Lemonade and cookies were served. The Afternoon Bridge Club met with Mrs. Lincoln Friday. Mrs. L. O. Mathews won, but for the third time and according to the club rules she had to forfeit; Mrs. W. R. Gibson won on the "cut." Mrs. E. A. Shuttleworth accompanied Captain Shuttleworth on his trip to Maui to instruct the Hawaiian Militia. Mrs. Shuttleworth will visit the volcano, Kilaua, while away. Lieut. and Mrs. D. D. Gregory, 5th Cav., entertained at dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Kay, Lieutenant Pfeil, Miss Marquart, Capt. and Mrs. Raymond Pratt and Lieut. and Mrs. Rebholz. Mrs. A. B. Dockery, 5th Cav., was hostess of a large bridge party Saturday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. F. J. Koester. Lieut. J. A. McAndrew, Mrs. A. W. Gullion and Mrs. Koester won the prizes. Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cav., entertained with a dinner of twelve covers on Saturday.

The Sunday evening chafing-dish parties are quite fashionable at Schofield Barracks. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAndrew entertained with a large one last Sunday, and Lieut. F. P. Jackson had as his guests Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Gibson and Mrs. B. H. Watkins. Mrs. Watkins made the rarebit. A "hop supper" given by Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker, 5th Cav., was a most delightful affair after the dance Saturday.

The Infantry cantonement is rejoicing over the arrival of the new "recruit," Fred A. Cook, Jr., who arrived on Sept. 28. Capt. and Mrs. Sydney Haight, 5th Cav., gave a dinner party Saturday in honor of Miss MacFarlane, of Honolulu. Other guests were Lieuts. F. P. Jackson and H. W. Baird. Major and Mrs. W. M. Cruikshank, 1st F.A., entertained with a dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Rumbough, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins and Col. Wilber E. Wilder.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. H. Wright gave a farewell dinner in honor of Miss Elizabeth Browning Saturday. In the center of the table a large mirror represented water and "afloat" on this was a large cake in the form of a ship. Covers were laid for six. Miss Dillingham, of Honolulu, is the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Mansfield. Miss Mansfield gave a beautiful dinner in honor of Miss Dillingham on Saturday. Other guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln and Lieutenant Warren.

Of the general events on field day, Sept. 27, the Artillery

won the 220-yard dash, while the Infantry captured the relay and sack races. In the tug-of-war, the Infantry drew a bye and then outplayed the Cavalry team, who had won over the Artillery. In the afternoon the Infantry, again lucky, drew another bye at baseball and defeated the Cavalry nine to 3. The Cavalry had previously won over the Artillery, 8 to 4.

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Sample of either Williams' Shaving Stick or Williams' Shaving Powder mailed on receipt of four cents in stamps. Address

THE J. B. WILLIAMS COMPANY, Dept. A, Glastonbury, Conn.



In the section race, a limber axle broke while at a run and the cannoneers mounted on it made spectacular and successful leaps for life.

On Sept. 28 Q.M. Sergt. John A. MacMahon, Co. F, 2d Inf., shot Alexander W. Cedaroff, civilian clerk, Q.M.D., through the head with a regulation .38 Colt, from the effects of which Cedaroff died in the post hospital three hours later. The tragedy occurred in Cedaroff's yard in the "married men's camp." MacMahon apparently had been jealous of his wife, and had been drinking. His wife went to her friend, Mrs. Cedaroff's house, to keep out of his way. Cedaroff was an inoffensive, hard working man and, as MacMahon admits, was guiltless in the whole matter. He simply was in the way, and MacMahon was temporarily crazy. MacMahon was serving in his fifth enlistment. He was turned over to civil authorities.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to Oct. 17. Later changes will be found on another page.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander-in-Chief.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Osterhaus.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Hampton Roads, Va.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral C. J. Badger, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Hampton Roads, Va.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Hampton Roads, Va.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fecteler. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Ward.) Capt. George R. Clark. At Hampton Roads, Va.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Fullam. At Hampton Roads, Va.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Wilson W. Buchanan. At Hampton Roads, Va.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At Hampton Roads, Va.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John E. Craven. At Hampton Roads, Va.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James P. Parker. At Hampton Roads, Va.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fiske.) Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At Newport, R.I.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Malta.

SALEM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Evans. At Newport, R.I.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C. 20 guns. Capt. Charles C. Marsh. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Fleet Auxiliary.

CELTIC (supply ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Julian L. Latimer. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At

the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Instr. Manley F. Gates. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orie W. Fowler. In North River, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey M. Thomas, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. En route to San Diego, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. John M. Ellicott. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. En route to San Diego, Cal.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral William H. H. Southerland, Commander. WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Southerland.) Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. En route to San Diego, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. En route to San Diego, Cal.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At San Francisco, Cal.

ASIA FLEET.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At Manila, P.I.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. At Manila, P.I.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Manila, P.I.

Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stuart W. Cope. At Canton, China.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. V. S. Houston. At Hankow, China.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Hankow, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Edward D. Washburn, Jr. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ray S. McDonald. At Hankow, China.

WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At Hong Kong, China.

Third Division.

PAMPANGA, G. Lieut. Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in Philippine waters.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. Cruising in Philippine waters.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander N. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

TUGS.

CHOCTAW. Chief Btsn. J. Mahoney. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Chief Btsn. P. Emery. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISCATAQUA. Btsn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC. Chief Btsn. Alexander Stuart. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH. Btsn. John P. Judge. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS. Btsn. W. J. Drummond. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WOMPATUCK. Btsn. E. F. Hosmer. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDIA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. En route to Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. En route to Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ALEXANDER (collier) merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AMPHITRITE, M., Chief Btsn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ANNAPOULIS, G., Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitehead, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BIRMINGHAM (acout cruiser), 8 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail there.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Btsn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At Bremerton, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., Charleston, Mass. The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. Samuel S. Robinson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CYCLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Joseph W. Oman. At New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. In East River, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Ulysses S. Macy. En route to Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FLORIDA, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail there.

HANNIBAL. Comdr. W. W. Gilmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At the navy yard, Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Arthur S. Smith. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Btsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Walter J. Wortman. At

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wether, master. At Amapala, Honduras. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARINETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George N. Hayward. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARBLEHEAD (cruiser). Btsn. H. T. Johnson. At San Francisco, Cal. In commission in reserve and assigned to the California Naval Militia.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Earl P. Jessop. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

MARS (collier) merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. Hilary P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Prudeaux, master. At Shanghai, China. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, G., Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAJO (tug). Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE (collier) merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Bradford, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO (collier), merchant complement. At Lambert's Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OCTOPUS (submarine). Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. In reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OREGON, 1st C.B.S. Capt. Charles F. Pond. In reserve at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G., Btsn. M. J. Wilkinson. At Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PETREL, G., Comdr. D. E. Dismukes. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRALIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. H. F. Bryan. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Guy W. Brown. In commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO, P.C., Comdr. W. H. G. Bullard. In reserve at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail there.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Croxley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (collier) merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, P.C. In reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Send mail there.

STRIGHAM (torpedoboot). Lieut. Donald P. Morrison. At Annapolis, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail there.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Chief Btsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At Newport News, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Comdr. H. P. Jones. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail there.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. Hoboken, N.J. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

UTAH, 1st C.B.S., 26 guns. Capt. William S. Benson. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. En route to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Chief Btsn. Edwin Murphy. At Erie, Pa.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Levi C. Bertolette. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Comdr. E. W. Eberle, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. J. K. Robinson. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Skin Tortured Babies Sleep

A warm bath with Cuticura soap, followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura ointment, is generally sufficient to afford immediate comfort in the most distressing forms of itching, burning and scaly eczemas, rashes, irritations and inflammations of infants and children, permit sleep for child and rest for parents, and point to permanent relief when other methods fail. Peace falls upon distracted households when these pure, sweet and gentle emollients enter. No other treatment for the skin cost so little and does so much.

Fifth Torpedo Division.

Ensign Joseph J. Broshek, Commander.

Send mail for the boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PORTER (torpedoboot). (Flagship). Ensign Joseph J. Broshek. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

DUPONT (torpedoboot). Ensign William R. Munroe. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

BLAKELY (torpedoboot). Ensign John E. Meredith. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

REID (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. William H. Allen. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Andrew C. Pickens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Stafford H. R. Doyle.

McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur McArthur. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont, jr. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Ninth Torpedo Division.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

MAYRANT. Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

STERETT. Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

WARRINGTON. Lieut. Walter M. Hunt. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

WALKE. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Tenth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby, Commander.

Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATTERSON (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Comdr. John M. Luby. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Julius F. Hellweg. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank D. Berrien. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald C. Bingham, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. Donald C. Bingham. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

BONITA (submarine). Lieut. John T. G. Stapler. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y.

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SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At Newport, R.I.
SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.
STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.
TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At Newport, R.I.
CASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At Newport, R.I.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Claudius R. Hyatt. At Newport, R.I.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander.
Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Walter W. Lorschbough. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. R. F. Zogbaum, jr., Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr. At San Pedro, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign Irving H. Mayfield. At San Pedro, Cal.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Harold Jones. At San Pedro, Cal.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. Randolph P. Scudder. At San Pedro, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Ross S. Culp, Commander.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Pedro, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. William A. Glassford, jr. At San Pedro, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Ensign William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Torpedo Division.

Ensign Henry R. Keller, Commander.
FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. At San Pedro, Cal.

LAURENCE (destroyer). Ensign Henry C. Gearing, jr. At San Diego, Cal.
ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Pedro, Cal.
GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Richard E. Cassidy. At Bremerton, Wash.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.
GRAMPUS (submarine). (Flagboat). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

PIKE (submarine). Ensign Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. James P. Olding. At San Diego, Cal.

ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Shanghai, China.
DALE (destroyer). Lieut. Frank J. Fletcher. At Shanghai, China.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Robert W. Cabaniss. At Shanghai, China.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign John C. Cunningham. In reserve at Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Carroll S. Graves. At Shanghai, China.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Shanghai, China.

First Submarine Division.

SHARK (submarine). (Flagboat). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ADDEER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Paul J. Peyton. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

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Lieut. Charles A. Blakely, Commander.
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RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BALTIMORE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

CONSTITUTION (stationary training ship). At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Cumberland are auxiliaries to the Constitution.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. John G. Quinby. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

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MONKS WIN RIGHT TO CHARTREUSE

United States Supreme Court Favors Carthusian Order in Fight to Protect Secret of Its Liqueur.

By a decision of the United States Supreme Court the Carthusian monks, who make the celebrated liqueur known as Chartreuse, have won their fight against the Cusenier Company, a New York corporation, to prevent the latter from using the trade-mark and other indicia of the monks' product in the sale of a similar cordial in this country. The Cusenier Company acts as agent for the French liquidator, Mons. Henri Leontier, appointed by the French court to take possession of the property of the monks in France under the Associations act of 1901.

Following the forcible removal from their monastery, near Voiron, in the Department of Isere, in France, the monks took their liqueur manufacturing secret with them and set up a factory in Tarragona, in Spain, and there have continued to manufacture the cordial, importing from France such herbs as were needed for the purpose.

The French liquidator, it is alleged, undertook to make a cordial identical with or closely resembling the monks' product.

In about all substantial details the claims of the monks have been upheld, except that the defendant company has not been held in contempt. Justice Hughes wrote the decision. The jurisdiction of the Circuit Court was upheld. It was also set forth that the monks' non-use of the trade-mark did not constitute abandonment and that the French law affecting it could not have any extraterritorial effect as far as this country was concerned, and that the monks have an exclusive right to the use of the word Chartreuse in the sale of their product in the United States.—New York *Herald*, June 20, 1911.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Capt. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Lieut. James S. Woods. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia.

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Btsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissell. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH (receiving ship). Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

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ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.). Comdr. George F. W. Holman, U.S.N., retired. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.). Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On cruise. The Ranger is due to leave Bermuda Oct. 25, arrive Marblehead Oct. 30, leave Marblehead Oct. 31, arrive Boston Oct. 31. Mail should be addressed to Boston, Mass.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York city). Capt. Harry M. Dombough, U.S.N., retired. At berth, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, New York city.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Btsn. William Martin. At Wood's Hole, Mass. Address there.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

THE ARMY.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, pages 202 and 203.

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So we have contracted with the Army and Navy Journal, which you all read, for this entire page in fifty-two consecutive weekly issues, and will attack the subject from a different angle each week. It is our earnest desire to make these pages sufficiently interesting and valuable to merit filing, for future reference, AFTER READING.

Even then it will be impossible to treat the subject as comprehensively as many will wish, so it will be our pleasure to answer, fully, all communications we may receive.

There are very many inventors of a high order among you, gentlemen, who are desirous of obtaining special information of a confidential nature, relative to the batteries for various inventions for Army and Navy purposes. To all such, we beg to state that MR. EDISON has proffered his personal advice and co-operative assistance, when sought.

We have established a separate, special Department, under the direction of MR. MILLER REESE HUTCHISON, Personal Representative and Engineer of MR. EDISON, for the adaptation and sale of EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES for Army and Navy use, and all communications relating thereto, should be addressed to MR. HUTCHISON direct.

Next week we will describe the theory and construction of the EDISON STORAGE BATTERY.

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